The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,904.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 5 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 3 ,, ,,
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	5 0
First insertion	,,	2 8
Second Ditto	,,	2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2 As. per

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BIRTHS.

D'SOUZA—April 26th, at Girgaum, the wife of Mr. L. G. D'Souza, of a daughter.
LINN-PEREIRA—April 26th, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. John Linn-Pereira, of a son.
BROWN—April 27th, at Grant Buildings, Colaba, the wife of Mr. F. H. Brown, of a son.

DEATH.

CHAMBERS—April 26th, at Kalbadevie, Mr. W. A. A. Chambers, late of the G. I. P. Railway Company's Store, aged 36 years, 7 months, and 26 days, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

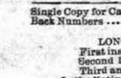
(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.			Down.		
		May			May June
Leave Bombay	.....	4 & 18	Leave Bussorah	.....	23 6
,, Kurrachee	.....	9 23	,, Fao	.....	0 9
,, Guadur	.....	9 23	,, bushire	.....	26 9
,, Muscat	.....	12 26	,, Linga	.....	28 11
,, B. Abbas	.....	14 29	,, B. Abbas	.....	30 13
,, Lingah	.....	15 30			June
		June	,, Muscat	.....	1 15
,, Bushire	.....	18 1	,, Guadur	.....	3 17
,, Fao	.....	19 2	,, Kurrachee	.....	6 20
Arrive Bussorah	.....	20 3	Arrive Bombay	.....	9 23

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th May, at noon.
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

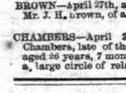
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 530 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. M. Tucker, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th April, at noon.
N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	.....	15	Leave Calcutta	.....	15
,, Carwar	.....	16	,, Bimlipatam	.....	18
,, Mangalore	.....	17	,, Vizagapatam	.....	21
,, Cannanore	.....	18	,, Cocconada	.....	19
,, Calicut	.....	18	,, Madras	.....	23
,, Cochin	.....	19	,, Pondicherry	.....	
,, Tuticorin	.....	20	,, Negapatam	.....	24
,, Colombo	.....	20	,, Galle	.....	
,, Galle	.....		,, Colombo	.....	27
,, Negapatam	.....	24	,, Tuticorin	.....	28
,, Pondicherry	.....		,, Cochin	.....	29
,, Madras	.....	27	,, Calicut	.....	30
,, Cocconada	.....	29	,, Cannanore	.....	1
,, Vizagapatam	.....	30	,, Mangalore	.....	1
,, Bimlipatam	.....	30	,, Carwar	.....	2
Arrive Calcutta	.....	3	,, Arrive Bombay	.....	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,283 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Dickenson, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at noon, calling at Vingoria if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

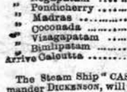
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

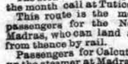
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR NEW YORK.



THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain Houston, will be despatched about the 15th May.
For light freight apply to
B. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.
(To sail about 15th proximo.)



THE A 1 Clipper Ship "DILBHUR," 1308 tons register, J. Purdy, Commander.
This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.
Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Dilbhur*.
Bombay, 14th April 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Goods, per "HARTFELL," Courtnay, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain Courtnay will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Courtnay.
Bombay, 2nd April 1868.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.
LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.
LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."
GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
2 ,, Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
½ ,, Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
½ ,, Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
	1 Rug with Strap.
1 ,, Fine Coored do.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 ,, White Gambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Colored do. do.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	1 Opera Hat.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Travelling Hat.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Courier Bag.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

BEST BRONZED PATENT THERMOTERION, for keeping Food Warm in the Nursery, Sick Chamber, or when Travelling.
This is an invention which does away with the trouble and expense of Nursery Lamps by the use of hotwater which is prevented cooling by means of a double casing. The food is contained in a glass which being placed in the Thermoteron and shut in is kept Warm for about 10 hours. With two extra glasses Rs. 10.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON
are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists 2,500 Bedsteads.
HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS
The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.e
HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.
*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mulkuttoo, ABYSSINIA.

TINCTURES, ESSENCES, LINIMENTS, &c., can now be obtained at our Fort and Byculla Houses at English prices. To Surgeons, and Owners of Dispensaries, this is a matter of interest, which, when found, they would do well to "make a note of."
ROGERS & Co.

BOTTLES, Stoppered and Plain, of all sizes, suitable for Stock or Dispensing purposes, at little more than Invoice Cost.
ROGERS & Co.

SULPHURIC ETHER for Ice Machines, cheaper than it can be obtained elsewhere in this Presidency.
ROGERS & Co.

SMELLING BOTTLES.—A choice assortment, with Gold and Silver Mountings, at greatly reduced prices.
ROGERS & Co.

MICROSCOPES.—Only a few of these Instruments on hand, very powerful and astonishingly cheap.
ROGERS & Co.

AN AIR PUMP, complete, in good working order, will be sold a bargain.
22, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROGERS & Co.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANGUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st MAY 1868 at 12 o'clock noon.
2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.
3rd.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and Forms of Tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.
By order of the Post Master General,
C. A. STUART, Post Master.
Bombay, General Post Office, 15th April 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—
1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.
2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. ——.
3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,358 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.
4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.
Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.
JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators
JAMES RANKIN, }
Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.
BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.
Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.
Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.	Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton.	Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters.	Sausages.
Ice Creams.	Cold Drinks.
Sardines.	Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, Apollo Street. (Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)
This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the Ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.
Terms of Agreement with the Ice Committee.—The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—
1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.
2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."
Out-Station Orders.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.
Credit Accounts.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.
Shipping in the Harbour.—Particular attention is paid to the prompt execution of orders for the Shipping in Harbour: Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Accounts opened with Commanders of Steamers as well as Shipmasters generally.
Hours of Delivery.—From 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. *In cases of illness, at any hour, day or night.*
Form of Address.—All communications should be addressed to "The Managers, Government Ice House," No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WINDING UP.
25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have still on hand a considerable portion of their STOCK, which they are now SELLING OFF, for CASH only, at prices which they venture to think will please all who may favour them with orders.
Their Stock is of too varied a nature to detail fully, but the following list will give a slight idea of what it consists:—
AIR-TIGHT TIN BOXES; TRAVELLING BATHS WITH COVER, LOCK AND KEY; TAPER, HIP, AND SPONGING BATHS; TOILET CANS AND PAILS; MEDICINE CHESTS; SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS; ELECTRIC MACHINES; SPECTACLES; EYE GLASSES; FLOWER VASES; TOILET REQUISITES; METAL SOAP BOXES; FLESH GLOVES; HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS; TOOTH BRUSHES; REQUISITES FOR THE SICK CHAMBER AND NURSERY; SELTZOGENES FOR MAKING SODA WATER; HYDROLETERS; THERMOMETERS; MEERSCHAUM, BRIAR, AND CLAY PIPES, CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER, MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC, GOA POWDER, an infallable cure for Ringworm, GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, CHELTENHAM SALTS, COD LIVER OIL, DR. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, MACASSAR OIL, ODONTO, FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSERY LAMPS, ROBBS' BISCUITS, &c.
An excellent assortment of CRICKET BATS and BALLS, Gun Metal and Steel QUOITS.
They are also prepared to fill MEDICINE CHESTS of any size on most moderate terms.
R. & Co would particularly beg to call the attention of Messrs. Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Aerated Waters to their immense stock of CORKS, suitable for bottles of every size.
They would also invite the notice of WHOLESALE BUYERS to the following STORES, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—
STOPPERED AND COMMON BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EITHER FOR ICE MACHINES, WASHING SODA, BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILTA, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN, BAR AND FANCY SOAPS in great variety.
A small consignment of LIGHT BREAKFAST CLARET, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.
BASS'S BEER in Quarts, bottled here, Rs. 4-8 per dozen nett. Discount on large orders.
A BANKER'S SAFE, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft. by 2½, well worthy the attention of Merchants.
A PALANQUIN SHIGRAM in good order.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.
P.S.—Messrs. R & Co. take this opportunity of thanking those of their Constituents who have so kindly answered their call for the payment of outstandings, and trust that those who may still be in arrears will be good enough to say what they owe to the Firm as early as possible

NOTICES.

NOW OPENED—THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort, by the Proprietress I. BRYSON.
A private Room for Ladies.
A private entrance with Female Attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
Soups always ready.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.
G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

ARCHITECTURE
AT
BROACH, CAMBAY, DHOLKA, and OTHER OLD CITIES OF GOOZERAT,
Photographed by LINDLEY and WARREN,
with Historical and Architectural Notes,
BY
T. C. HOPE, Esq., C.S.,
Editor of Views in Delhi, Agra, and Rajpootana and Architecture at Ahmedabad, Beejapoor, &c. &c.
N.B.—This Album is now in course of preparation, and a specimen Album of the Photographs can be always inspected at LINDLEY and WARREN'S, where Subscribers' names will be registered.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.
TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.
HARRILD and SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses' Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.
Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers.
"Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.
Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
22, APOLLO STREET.
(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)
MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.
Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.
Select preparations of all sorts.
Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.
Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.
Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share on both classes of Shares now Rs. 65-7-3 and Rs. 21-13-1 or £6 and £2 paid, making Rs. 87-4-4 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £8 and £4 per Share called up.
NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding Shares in India upon which Rs. 65-7-3 and 21-13-1, or £6 and £2 paid, making Rs. 87-4-4 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £8 and £4 per Share called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share upon both classes of Shares (making Rs. 87-4-4 and 43-10-2 or £8 and £4 per Share paid) on or before the 25th May next, at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited), and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 25th May, the holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.
A Circular Letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.
The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs.130-14-7 and Rs. 174-8-9 or £12 and £16 per Share respectively) upon any portion of their Shares, is continued to the Shareholders; and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this office.
HARRY RIVERS, Major Genl., R.E., Agent.
Company's Offices, Bombay, 2nd April 1868.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.
With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.
P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.
P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.
22nd April 1868.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
Established in 1850.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
MRS. LAKE
Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.
Ladies' own Materials made up.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY
Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 30th instant at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1867.
2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3rd.—To declare a Dividend.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st to 30TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th April 1868.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 30th instant, at 4½ o'clock P.M., when the following Resolutions will be proposed:—
1st.—That the Directors be at liberty to set apart, whenever they shall think fit, either out of Capital or Profits or partly out, of Capital and partly out of Profits, and either in one amount at one time or in several amounts at different times, such a sum as will enable them to purchase 4 per cent. or 5 per cent. Government Paper of such value that the annual interest thereof will be sufficient to pay the annual rents, amounting to Rupees 7,800, of the land on which the Company's Mill stands, viz., Rupees 5,100 the rent of the land called Randal Lodge, belonging to Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama, and Rupees 2,700, the rent of the land called Seton Lodge, belonging to Mr. Dinshawjee Manockjee, and that such Government Paper be purchased in the names of two or more Trustees to be appointed by the Shareholders at their Meeting, which Trustees are to hold the said Government Paper and to pay the interest thereof to the Directors for the time being, who are thereout to discharge the annual rents abovementioned until such time or times as the respective Lessors and the Directors shall have mutually agreed for the sale and purchase of the said premises called Randal Lodge and Seton Lodge respectively, when the said Trustees upon the request of the Directors are to endorse to the latter the whole or so much of the said Government Paper as the Directors shall require them to endorse, and that such Government Paper when endorsed is to be realized by the Directors and the proceeds thereof are to be applied by them in paying for the land, the subject of the purchase, but the said Trustees shall not be bound to see to the application of the said Government Paper or of the proceeds or interest thereof, nor shall the Directors be responsible for the acts or defaults of the Trustees.
2. In the event of the forgoing advertisement being carried, then to appoint two or more Trustees for the purpose thereinmentioned.
3. To consider and decide on the mode in which the account in the Company's Books, headed "Bonus on Purchase of Concern" and the sum standing to the debit of that account are to be dealt with.
4. That when and so soon as the Directors shall in their absolute discretion think fit so to do, they do take the necessary steps for winding up the present Company and transferring the business Property and Assets thereof to another Company to be formed for the like purpose as the present Company but with limited liability, in manner contemplated by the 175th Section of the Indian Company's Act 1866 or other law for the time being in force.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th April 1868.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P.M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots,		xetrr stout.	
Do.	Enamel	do.	do.
Do.	do.	Jack Boots.	
Do.	Calf Wellington's,	spur boots.	
Do.	Patent Dress	do.	do.

29th Feb. 1868. B. PARTRIDGE.

BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 78, (RUPEES SEVEN and ANNAS EIGHT) per SHARE, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 24 Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY next, the 18th inst., between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, and on every FOLLOWING WEDNESDAY during the the same hours.
Shareholders who have not yet sent in their Allotment Letters and Share Certificates for registration and examination are requested to do so without delay.
J. A. J. SHAW, Liquidator.
Bombay, 12th March 1868.

NOW IN THE PRESS.
To be Ready Shortly,
GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.
A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.
A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.
BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants—Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
,, Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Engines to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3½ and 3¼ outside diameter.
Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
Bombay, 26th March 1868.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.
FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.
FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.
FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.
Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)
REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

CARR BROTHERS
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,
HABIT MAKERS,
SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.
COATINGS.
Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.
Paramattas, Alpaccas, Oamlets, Flannels, &c. &c.
TROUSERINGS.
Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.
DRILLS.
Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.
American and Kakee Drills.
WAISTCOATINGS.
Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.
Messrs. CARR BROTHERS
Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Baroda*.
HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.
THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.
SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.	The Washing Silk Scarf.
,, Coloured Eglinton.	Check Twill Scarf.
,, Glace Eglinton.	Plain Colored Zephyr.
,, Scotch Cambric Eglinton.	Tartan Scarfs.
	Striped Ottawan; and
The Fancy Windsor.	Black and White and Fancy
Ring Scarf.	Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.
Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.
FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Saxony Flannel Shirts.
Silk and Wool Shirts.
Amgora Shirts.
Tweed Shirts.
All Wool Shirts.
London made Shirts.
India Gauze under Shirts.
COLLARS.

The Oxford,	The Challenge.
,, Improved Carlton.	,, Daisy.
,, Opera.	,, Hyde Park.
,, Grosvenor.	,, Olympic.
,, Cavalier.	,, Colonial; and
,, Persigny.	,, Continental.

GLOVES GLOVES!!!

Florence White Kid.	
Piquet Drabs and Slates.	
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.	
White do. do.	

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.
WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.
IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.
GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.
SCARFS,
Just Received.
Largest Assortment in Bombay.
50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.
Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits ready made, always on hand.
Terms Strictly Cash.
CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON,
and 8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts of the Company made up to the 14th instant,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "EMEU," (1,838 Tons and 300 H P) Captain G. N. HECTOR, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 29th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S.N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th April 1868.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co's S. S. "COLUMBIAN," 2010 tons, 400 H. P. Captain ROBERT GURLING, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 P.M. on THURSDAY the 30th inst.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to Shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th April 1868

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, an open CARRIAGE and pair of fast trotting black HORSES. A miniature BROUGHAM and bay HORSE. Apply to G. B. GLADDING, 22 Marine Street.

S. S. "ISTRIAN," FROM LIVERPOOL. 22ND MARCH.—The whole of this Vessel's Cargo has arrived per S. S. "BARODA."

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. Co.

Bombay, 27th April 1868.

TO BE SOLD, FIVE HORSES, belonging to DR. DALLAS, parted with in consequence of his approaching departure to England—

2 Bay Arab Carriage Horses. Price Rs. 1,300.
2 Gray Arab Carriage Horses—aged.
1 Gray Arab Riding Horse—aged.

Application to be made at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS & Co.

F. FLETCHER & Co.,
ESTATE, HOUSE, AND GENERAL AGENTS,
OOTACAMUND,

UNDERTAKE the Purchase or Sale of Hill or Wynaad produce, Valuations of Estates or Crops made, and all business connected with Estates conducted.

Also, Agents for House Property situate on the Hills, and General Agents for the Recovery of Outstanding Debts, for sending Weekly or other Supplies to Estates, and for the Collection of Rents, &c., &c., &c.

Ootacamund, 15th April 1868.

TO MR. ARDASEER RUTTONJEE,
Clerk in the Bombay Bank.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to bring to the Notice of MR. ARDASEER RUTTONJEE that he has got three Shops at Sholapoor built on the Municipal Land, for which he has not paid the Rent for 2 years 6 months. The amount due is Rs. 18. The undersigned has several times written to MR. ARDASEER RUTTONJEE, but having received no reply, he now warns him that if the sum due is not paid within a fortnight legal steps will be taken for recovering the same. RAMCHUNDER AKHARAM,
Chairman M. M. C.

Sholapoor, 23rd April 1868.

MORDAN'S PENCIL CASES—
16 CARAT GOLD.
Plain, Fluted, Engine-turned, or Engraved.
STANDARD SILVER.
Plain, Fluted, Engine-turned, or Engraved.
IVORY.
Gold, or Silver, Mounted.
Bruguet Pencil.
(Spiral or spring movement.)
Eyegest Telescope Pen and Pencil.
Telescope Pen and Pencil.
Double Slide Pen and Pencil.
Ditto ditto with Penknife.
An extensive assortment of the above from Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 100, on sale by TEACHER & Co. (Limited).

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.
Proprietor—Mr. Vantaskrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.
His Royal Highness the Extravaganza Dave Carson, D.C.M.
GRAND PRIZE CONUNDRUM CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29TH APRIL.

DAVE CARSON has much pleasure in informing his Patrons and Friends that he has set aside the above night for a
GRAND PRIZE CONUNDRUM TOURNAMENT;
and he trusts that the wit, humour, and *jeu d'esprit* of the Bombay Public will not keep its light under a bushel, but shine forth as refulgent as the glorious sun in this
GORGEOUS EAST.

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES
will be open for competition:
PRIZE 1st—For the BEST Original Conundrum,
A HANDSOME GOLD SELF-WINDING ENGLISH WATCH, with Case, valued at £ 15-0-0.
PRIZE 2nd—For the SECOND BEST Original Conundrum will be awarded
A BEAUTIFUL MORROCCO HANDSOMELY GILT ALBUM, to hold two hundred Portraits, valued at £3-0-0.
PRIZE 3RD—For the VERY WORST Original Conundrum will be awarded,
A DECIDEDLY HANDSOME PIECE OF PLATE.

(PATTERN ORIGINAL).

The following Rules will be adopted regarding the Conundrums:—

1st.—All Conundrums sent to compete for the Prizes MUST BE ORIGINAL.

2nd.—No Competitor is entitled to send more then ONE Conundrum.

3rd.—No Conundrums from OUTSTATIONS will be received.

4th.—The Winner of any of the Prizes must be present to receive the same, if not, the second best Conundrum to receive the first Prize, and so on with respect to the others.

5th.—It is requested that Competitors for the Prizes will write their Conundrums in a LEGIBLE hand, with name or initials signed thereto, and send the same addressed a to DAVE CARSON, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

6th.—No Conundrums can be received later than 4 o'clock TUESDAY, 28th April.

In order that all Competitors may receive a fair and impartive judgment, MR. CARSON trusts that there will be no difficulty in forming a Committee of five Gentlemen from the audience to decide the best Conundrums and award the Prizes.

THE PRIZES ARE NOW ON VIEW AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

MEDLEY, OVERTURE, ...Dave Carson's Minstrels.
OPENING CHORUS, "HITHER WE COME" (*Enchantress,*) Company.
SOFTLY O'ER THE RIPPLING WATERS, ...Mr. W. Burton.
PICKLES (*A Legend of Simla*) .....Dave Carson.
SAIL ON, SILVER CLOUD, ...Mr. S. Herberte.
RIDING IN A RAILROAD CAR, ...Mr. G. Southam.

After which,
DAVE CARSON
Will sing an entirely New Version of the Local Comic Song, entitled,
THE TIGHT LITTLE ISLAND,
The Best Local Song ever written.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART SECOND.

VOCAL DUET—"The Moon has raised her Lamp above" (*Lily of Killarney*).—Messrs. Herberte and Burton.

To be followed by
THE BENGALEE BABOO,
DAVE CARSON.

VIOLIN SOLO—"Souvenirs D'Allemagne"—*Simonson*,
MONSIEUR SEMELADIS.

After which
THE CONUNDRUMS WILL BE READ.

Part Second will Conclude with the Performance of the GREATEST WONDERS OF THE AGE,
THE DWARFS.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART THIRD.

The Entertainment will Conclude with a
BURLESQUE OPERATIC NONDESCRIPT, entitled, the
GEM O'DE HOOGHLY

THE GEM, ...Mr. G. Southam.
THE DAD, ...Dave Carson.
LOVE No 1, ...Mr. S. Herberte.
LOVE No. 2, ...Mr. W. Burton.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs.	5
Stalls	,,	3
Upper Circle	,,	2
Pit	,,	1

A GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE FOR NATIVE LADIES AND THEIR FAMILIES
will take place on
THURSDAY EVENING, 30TH APRIL.

Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.—*Price:* ONE RUPEE.

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.

Doors open at 8.
Trouble begins at 8-45 P.M.
AGONY TERMINATES WHEN ALL'S OVER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY LANDING & SHIPPING Co., LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND or FINAL DIVIDEND on the admitted Claims against this Company, at the rate of RUPEES SIX and ANNAS FOURTEEN per cent, will be paid by the Official Liquidators at their Offices, 12 Rampart, Row, on WEDNESDAY the 29th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M.

J. R. K. JOHNSON,
THOMAS LIDBETTER, } Official Liquidators.

Bombay, 25th April 1868.

BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES TWO HUNDRED (Rs. 200) per SHARE, for the year ended 31st October 1867, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after the 5th proximo, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6 Bombay Green, Fort, and that Rupees 10,000 has been set aside for distribution amongst the Contributors to the Office.

Shareholders desirous of comparing notes in respect to business contributed by them will be good enough to call at this Office for that purpose up to the 3rd May 1868, after which date they will not be permitted to do so.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VIEGAS & Co., Secretaries.

B. N. I. Co.'s Office, 27th April 1868.

LOYSEL'S PATENT TEA AND COFFEE PERCOLATORS.

LOYSEL'S URN-SHAPED PERCOLATOR NOW stands unrivalled as the only perfect system for making Tea and Coffee, either for private individuals, for Messes, Families, Hotels, Refreshment Rooms, Schools, Ships, &c. It is used already by upwards of 200,000 families and at most large establishments in the United Kingdom, as well as at the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Clubs, (Reform, Conservative, Gresham, &c.), South Kensington Museum, London Tavern, St. James's Hall, Cremorne, Great Western Royal Hotel, and has received universal approbation wherever it has been used.

LOYSEL'S Urn-shaped Percolator is manufactured in Blocked Tin, in Copper Bronzed in Britannia Metal, and in Electro Plate; those imported by SOUNDY & Co. are all warranted, genuine, and are of excellent quality and workmanship.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BREAKFAST AND DINNER FRAMES.—Particular attention is called to these small but novel and elegant Articles. They consist of small and handsome plated Frames, fitted with rich *Cut-glass* Mustard and Pepper Bottles, &c., as described below. They are adapted for the corner of the *Breakfast* or the *Dinner* Table, and are recommended for their usefulness.

Handsome triangular BREAKFAST FRAMES, of the *plain*, the *beaded*, and the *vine-leaf* patterns, richly plated on *Niker Silver*, with rich *cut glass* Salt Cellar, with Mustard and Pepper Bottles having plated tops, and with Mustard Spoon and Salt Spoon, complete ... ... Rs. 16
Silver-plated on best White Metal ... ... ,, 12
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

RICHLY ELECTRO-SILVERED PRESENTATION CRUET STANDS, of beautiful design and workmanship. Silver, Hall-marked Tops, and of the best Cut Glass.

N.B.—Pickle Frames to match the Patterns represented, can also be supplied.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, (NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA).—The present Proprietor who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The proprietor hopes that the present management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises and attending to every thing in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Veihar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, almost all are men of experience in their profession.

The proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

In fine, the proprietor begs to draw attention to the following taken from a large number of testimonials regarding his Hotel.

TESTIMONIALS.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility, and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

HUGH ROSE, G.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive.

R. NAPIER, K.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

R. B. MOORE, Lieut.-Col.

Mr. & Mrs. Lockett are much pleased with the respectability and order that prevails in this Establishment, and which in these respects is not to be equalled by any Hotel in Bombay.

H. B. LOCKETT, C. S.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 27.

Murtagh, Staff Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Neemuch.
Walter, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Jhansie.
Bain, Surgeon, Medical Establisnment, on leave, from England
Beale, Colonel, 22nd regiment, on leave, from England.
Weston, Vet. Surgeon, Madras Army, on leave, from England.
Fox, Surgeon, Medical Service, on sick leave, from England.
Byramjee, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Service, on sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 27.

Fletcher, Captain, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Parkinson, Captain, 95th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Williams, Lieutenant, Land Transport Train, on duty, to Abyssinia.
Pasko, Lieutenant, Land Transport Train, on duty, to Abyssinia.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—27TH APRIL.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£3 10s. 0d.	
,, Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£2 15s. 0d. to £15s. 0d.
By Overland Route ...	.....	£8 0s. 0d. to £8 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 12 per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
April 27	John Rennie	Nicholson ...	Calcutta, Mar. 10.
	Nimrod	Gaskill	Annesley Bay, Mar. 27
	Goolanar	Bullock	Vingorla, April 25.
	City of Vienna ..	Macdonald ..	Glasgow, Dec. 16.
	Sarah	Soord	Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
April 27	Inglewood	McAfee	Cochin.
	Governor Bigginson (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.
	Mangaloro	Averton	Liverpool.
	City of Dublin (s)	Eynon	Annesley Bay.
	Royal Saxon	Mathias	Annesley Bay.

The ship *Bauner*, Lihon, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Innisfallen*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Schorn Horst*, to Falmouth.
Ship *Hope*, to Havre.
Ship *Philosopher*, to Liverpool,

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1868.

WE have been singularly unfortunate, with reference to our Abyssinian correspondence at the most critical period of the Expedition, and our misfortune arises from circumstances, some of which we provided against as far as human foresight could provide, and others of which it was impossible to control. We despatched a Special Correspondent a full month before the Special Correspondent of the *Times of India* left Bombay; and as Government seemed rather to be throwing obstacles than disposed to encourage the departure of the little army of representatives of the English Press which had assembled in Bombay, and as the rumours from Abyssinia were of the most gloomy and meagre character, we despatched our representative by one of the P. & O. steamers without waiting for the fulfilment of the vague promise of Government to send forward the Press Correspondents by a Government vessel. This gentleman was never able to leave Zoulla and was an invalid, in the most uncertain state of health, until it became imperative for him to return to Europe. We had engaged in addition two of the most able writers connected with the force, each of whom we had assurance was to accompany it to the front. One of these gentlemen broke faith with us, and all we ever received from him was an apology for so doing. The other, a gentleman who has already proved his ability by his published writings, was detained for sometime at Zoulla after Sir Robert Napier set out for the high lands, and his business being done at Zoulla was hastening to join the Commander-in-Chief's column when he was seized with dysentery in the Passes and was ordered at Senafe to return to England forthwith. Other Correspondents have found themselves in positions which furnished little or no matter of interest, and under this accumulated volume of ill success we have been dependent entirely on the zealous labours of one gentleman with the advanced Brigade, who through all the difficulties of the terrible marches to which the force has been recently subjected and the pressure of his own duties, has in a manner for which we are deeply grateful made it a religious duty to keep us informed of the progress of the force. The second Special Correspondent whom we despatched literally on twenty-fours' notice has been travelling night and day by forced marches to reach the advanced column, and the only little bit of good fortune we may say that has befallen us is that at the date of his last letter he was travelling over that portion of country between Antalo and the advanced column where the native transport has so completely broken down as to have left Sir Robert Napier's force with less than a week's provisions on hand and not far short of a week's march between him and Magdala. Perhaps our Correspondent may be able to throw some light upon the origin of the catastrophe—for such we may almost call it. Although he was ignorant at the moment when he penned his letter which appeared in yesterday's *Gazette* that the advanced Brigade had been put to such straits as to compel the return of General Merewether to Attala, we are not without some hints as to one cause of the difficulty which has arisen. At Muhan, he says, which is several marches beyond Antalo, there are two tribes opposed to each other, the one being friendly towards us and the other not so. "Wood, grass, and grain "had been brought in by some of these people, "but while they were waiting to sell the same "to the duffadar in charge at Muhan, the people "belonging to the other party came down "and set fire to the whole of it, despite the "efforts of the guards to prevent them. I am "very much afraid that we shall have some "trouble with these gentry yet at some of these "small posts, unless prompt measures are taken "to provide against it." One form of the trouble thus anticipated has probably arrested the advanced column just before its last spring upon Magdala, for if Sir Robert Napier advanced with his then supply of provisions, an act so marked by temerity would only be justified by success. Our contemporary's Correspondent states that all the depôts along the latter half of the course were nearly exhausted; which, in the event of no native supplies being forthcoming, would involve a pause of a good many days. The halt will be misinterpreted by the enemies of Theodorus, who will put it down to the same dread to attack him which overcomes themselves; and the ignorant inhabitants of the district around our camp will, from a dread of Theodore's vengeance, probably keep studiously aloof from rendering aid to an enemy who has caused to advance. The halt—if halt there really was—began on 31st March. On 6th April our Correspondent, then at Muhan, learned from the Hon. Mr. Melville, who brought the news from the neighbourhood of Lake Ashanga, ten miles ahead, that Sir Robert Napier was before Magdala. There could not be any foundation for this statement. We learn from the *Times of India's* Correspondent, writing on 31st March, that the force was at that date, four days' marches from Magdala; consequently if it advanced at once, it would reach that stronghold on 5th April. Now our Correspondent's informant left Ashanga on the very day that Sir Robert Napier would, on the hypothesis of his advance, reach Magdala, and as the two places are about 150 miles distant, it is clear that the story he brought had no foundation. Unless some fortunate telegram reaches us in the interval, we must await the arrival of the next mail, if not the next again, before we are put in possession of the crowning event of the campaign. That the pause, if there was one, was speedily at an end and that the force is now in possession of Magdala, may be set down as beyond a doubt.

ONE thing often lost sight of in this age of theories is the necessity of a moral and religious as well as a mere intellectual cultivation. That knowledge confers power on classes as well as on individuals has been very clearly shown by the progress of democracy in England since the close of the French wars. A still more remarkable instance of the national benefits of education occurs in the advance of Scotland in both theology and material prosperity since the parish schools were established. The century before that era has in its moral aspects been fully described in the pages of Buckle, as one whose dogmatic superstition cast a dismal gloom over the pleasantest relations of life. But now every village has sent somebody forth not badly prepared for the transactions of the great world: hundreds of Scotchmen have entered and retired from the Indian services, or after trading in the Colonies have come home with fortunes. These men have usually had their strict principles modified by experience; and although old associations and the flinty character of the Scottish intellect keep up their adherence to Calvin, the Confession of Faith, and the Shorter Catechism, they are willing to wink at such things as smoking or whistling on the Sabbath, while they import an amount of tolerance which does a great deal of good. While we admit the close connection in England and Scotland between education and enterprise, it is equally certain that other causes helped to create the prospects we see. In both countries, while the intellect was trained at the school or college, the mind which was to direct it all through life was held under the influence both of the national religion and of that simple and practical code of ethics which most boys learn from their parents. Men were impressed with the need of honesty, diligence, goodness: and recognizing the claims of duty, they soon made themselves worthy of trust, and in their degree acquired substance and influence. This necessity of moral training is insisted upon very earnestly in Foster's Essay on Popular Ignorance, one of the first publications on the subject, and we all know that the Society for Disseminating Christian Knowledge used to give a religious bias to the literature at once wholesome and cheap which was then for the first time put within the reach of the working classes. The Mechanics' Institutes and Evening Classes nearly all grew up in connection with some Church or Chapel, as did also the National and British Schools. The connection between the two elements of instruction being so strong, it is no wonder that the proposal for secularizing education in England is exciting much opposition. In this time of rationalism, it is impossible that the two can be united much longer in the State institutions, but no prudent man will desire to see the legitimate influence of religion disappear. The fashion of this age of sneering at this influence may undermine one strong foundation of national stability. There was much reason in Mr. Disraeli's remark that religion and politics are closely connected. All great lawgivers and statesmen have seen the advantage of using the former means to make men fulfil those obligations which universal morality prescribes, and without the observance of which civil society could not exist. The men like Goethe for whom self-culture alone is sufficient are single in their generation. Besides, in the period of rapid change which the new Reform Bill has ushered in, the relations of men to each other are likely to alter, the old landmarks of class will be taken away. Mr. Lowe in addressing the London University gave a timely warning against using language which might offend the vigorous, rising democracy, longing for equality of social rank, as well as political power. This new and not ignoble desire must be trained in understanding obligations, as much in reference to the past as to the future. Otherwise the same result may happen as was caused by the too rapid spread of republican principles in America. We may live to see the quiet, sensible demeanour of the Englishman changed into the vulgar, demonstrative manner of the Yankee. The Conservative part of the nation may yet find itself arrayed against the Democrats, as the two factions of the United States were arrayed not long ago. Until the state of stable equilibrium is gained, it will be well to preserve as many Conservative ideas as possible among the class whose tendencies lead them to get rid of them at once. The French Revolution is a terrible example of the blunders of a people, who of a sudden cast off the yoke of a traditionary faith and ancient ideas. Comparing our own Revolutions with this, M. Guizot accounts for the moderation which both parties showed in England by the fact that both were held in check in the midst of their triumphs by the restraints of religion, restraints which come into play at moments when all others would have been overcome by passion. In spite of a Cromwell, a Dutch and a Hanoverian King, the old institutions of the country have been preserved, and the nation has never suffered from that paralysis of a sudden overthrow of its beliefs and likings.

But besides passion, there is another evil to be dreaded now-a-days. For want of a better name, we may call it the triumph of pure reason. We are speaking of the influence of mere theorists and philosophers, who argue from abstract principles, not from experience. If such men are encouraged, their counsels will lead to mischief and mistakes. It was only the other day that Mr. John Stuart Mill tried to bring all the artillery of the criminal law to bear on Governor Eyre. Strange as the efforts of this clique seemed to us, unsuccessful though they were, it is likely that the fear of future prosecution will, for years to come, lessen the promptitude of Colonial Governors. Another example of the theorizing Member of Parliament is Mr. Fawcett, Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. A profound scholar, and clever writer on Political Economy, Mr. Fawcett has spent most of his days in the University: and his unfortunate loss of sight must have limited his knowledge of the world. Such a man is hardly fitted for a statesman's career. Yet in the boldest manner, although on the merest theoretic grounds, he attempts to open the Civil Service of India to the natives whom he has never seen, and of whose moral capacity he is quite ignorant. This method of legislating without regard to practice or to precedent would not have gone down with Englishmen of any former generation. It reminds us of the movement in France before the Revolution, when the notion of the natural equality of mankind was used to overturn all settled government. In counter-acting the evils arising from this cause, traditionary opinions are most useful; and as many of these have a religious source, the encouragement of religion by all legitimate means becomes a prime duty of the upper classes, during the time of transition. Such measures as the disestablishment of the Irish Church will in every way favour their influence, as the present antagonism between justice and bigotry will no longer be the occasion of a sneer.

THE *Friend of India*:—The news of the capture of Candahar by the forces under Mahomed Yakoob Khan, the son of Shere Ali Khan, somewhat overshadows the interest which attaches to the battle of Girishk which was fought on the 1st instant. The following details of the engagement are however worthy of record. It seems that Shere Ali Khan marched from Herat in the middle of February last, at the head of 12,000 men and 24 guns, for the purpose of attacking Candahar. Subsequently he halted at Bagwar on the Herat and Candahar frontier. From thence he despatched his son Mahomed Yakoob Khan and other Chiefs, with 6,000 men and 16 guns in advance; and this force moved on to Washum, about 150 miles to the west of Candahar, and there halted and awaited the arrival of Shere Ali Khan. Meantime Mahomed Surwar Khan, son of the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan, and Governor of Candahar, was preparing to meet the attack. In the first instance Mahomed Aziz Khan, another son of the Ameer, and joint Governor of Candahar, marched out of Candahar with two regiments, six guns and 800 sowars, and advanced to Girishk, and there he was joined by Mahomed Oomar Khan, brother of the Ameer, with two regiments, four guns, and 100 sowars. The rival armies ultimately met on opposite sides of the river Helmond. The Candahar troops crossed the river to charge the army of Mahomed Yakoob Khan, but were repulsed with considerable slaughter, and eventually driven back across the Helmond. In this battle Mahomed Azim Khan and Mahomed Oomar Khan were taken prisoners. On hearing the news of the defeat Mahomed Surwar fled from the city of Candahar, which has now fallen into the hands of Mahomed Yakoob Khan. The army of Mahomed Yakoob Khan is said to have consisted of 17,000, troops, of whom a large proportion were Turkomans.

THE *Englishman*:—Sir William Mansfield is expected to reach Simla on 10th May.

THE same:—Cholera is said to have made its appearance in the interior of Bhootan. One Penlow and two Soobahs are reported to have fallen victims to the epidemic.

THE same:—The nephew of the Ameer of Bokhara, it is said, is making preparations to attack Karshi, Hissur, Sherabad, Koilas, and Budakshan. The Ameer with his Khooshbegie, or Prime Minister, has left Bokhara for Karshi, to take proper measures for the defence of the territories menaced.

THE *Pioneer*:—The Hurdwar Fair was not well attended this year. There were comparatively few pilgrims, and scarcely any remained beyond the bare time necessary for performing the indispensable ceremonies. The same excellent conservancy arrangements were employed as last year, and there was no sickness.

THE same:—For some years past attempts have been made to establish a Club at this station (Allahabad), and it is with some pleasure we announce to our readers that a Club is at last an accomplished fact; nor can there be much doubt of the success of the institution under the management of the Committee selected by its members. The very great cost of house-rent and house-keeping at Allahabad is one of the station's few drawbacks. With an eye to this, arrangements have been set on foot for the accommodation of resident members. The house lately occupied by Mr. H. P. LeMesurier has been already secured, and endeavours are being made to obtain another also in the close vicinity. The name of the Club is to be the "North West Province Club," and we understand His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has consented to become its patron. We wish and predict for the new Club every success.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 27TH APRIL.

				PER CANDY.
Dholleras ...	..	Old	..	215 to 225
Bhownuggur	...	...	..	...
Broach ...	...	..	..	210 to 215
Dharwar Sawginned		..	..	235 to 238
Oomawuttee	..	New	..	242 to 245
Akote ..	...	..	..	...
Broach ..	...	..	..	250 to 255
Dhollera ..	...	..	..	255 to 257
Bhownuggur	..	..	..	220 to 230
Veeravul..	..	..	..	233 to 240
Vingoria ..	..	..	..	255 to 257
Dharwar Sawginned		..	..	...
Ready Sales...		...	...	1,575 Candies.
For delivery		...	...	2,375 ,,
Market dull.				

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(*By direct Overland Telegraph.*)

LONDON, 14TH APRIL, AFTERNOON.

The Cotton market is very firm.
Fair Dhollera 11d.
The *Tanjore* takes from Southampton £68,000 in specie for Bombay.

LONDON, 15TH APRIL, AFTERNOON.

The Cotton market is quiet and unchanged
Fair Dhollera 10¾d.
At the Periodical Biddings to-day for Government Bills, on India £320,000 were allotted to Calcutta and £41,000 to Madras. The minimum price fixed was 1s. 11 1/16d. Tenders were received at 1s. 11d.
Arrived from Bombay *Macdonnell*.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE TO INDIA.

LONDON, 16TH APRIL, NOON.

The prospectus has been issued of a new Company which is to undertake the construction of the new Indo-European lines of telegraph about to be established in direct communication with India, in connection with the cable of Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited) from Lowestoft to Norderney, passing thence through Prussia, Russia, and Persia.

The capital of the new Company will be £450,000, half of which has already been subscribed.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been received most enthusiastically in Dublin.

Disturbances have occurred at Bologna and Barcelona in consequence of strikes at those places.

LONDON, 16TH APRIL, AFTERNOON.

The Cotton market is dull and declining.
Fair Dhollera 10⅝d.
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 16th April show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£10,125,000
Bills discounted	,, 17,750,000
Cash	,, 20,750,000

£80,000 were paid into the Bank of England to-day.
The *Tanjore* takes from Marseilles £131,000 in specie for Bombay, and £61,000 for Calcutta.
Arrived from Bombay *Nora Græme*.

LONDON, 17TH APRIL, MORNING.

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

The market is dull and declining.
Fair Dhollera 10⅝d.

Total weekly sales	56,000 bales.	
,, ,, of Surats	9,000 bales.	
,, ,, Import of Cotton	88,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	7,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton...	410,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	40,000	,,

MEETING OF LIBERAL SUPPORTERS.

LONDON, 17TH APRIL, AFTERNOON.

A crowded meeting under the presidency of Earl Russell has been held in support of Mr. Gladstone's resolution for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

The Deputy Lieutenant of Westmeath has been assassinated.

The *Jumna* reached Suez on the 10th inst.

LONDON, 18TH APRIL, NOON.

Sir Alexander Grant will probably be the new Principal of the Edinburgh University.

Mr. Massey's Budget has been generally favourably received.

Sir Stafford Northcote has consented to receive a deputation of the East India Association on the subject of the new Overland postal rates.

At the next biddings for Government Bills on India £350,000 will be allotted.

The following name appears in the Obituary of the week:—

Major Bailmain.

MILITARY LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 3RD APRIL.

HEREWITH I send you a copy of an important correspondence published in the *Army and Navy Gazette* on "Horse Guards Law." In my last letter I referred to the subject matter, but was not able to obtain the correspondence in time for the mail. You will see that the questions involved are interesting to every officer, and show a lamentable mal-administration, a painful ignorance, and a tendency to bully at the Horse Guards. The publication of the letter between General Forster and Captain Rintoul has furnished the military talk of the week. The Duke is profoundly annoyed, and he has had one stormy interview with Colonel Shute, who has been one of Captain Rintoul's most persistent and ingenious persecutors. The plain fact is that General Forster ought to be removed, and somebody less rude in manner and better acquainted with military law put in his place.

There is a very remarkable omission in the new edition of the Regulations for the Army. Formerly the Regulations under the head of "Commissions" recited the terms of the acts which forbid all persons except "authorized agents" from dealing in the sale, purchase, or exchange of commissions, and which forbade, in the strongest language, the payment of extra regulation money. In the new regulations both these important, but apparently useless, reminders have been omitted. Section 20, in the edition of 1859, said—"It is also to be observed that every Officer in Her Majesty's Forces who shall take, accept, or receive, or pay, or agree to pay, any larger sum of money, directly or indirectly, than what is allowed by any regulations made by Her Majesty in relation to the purchase, sale, or exchange of Commissions in Her Majesty's Forces, or who shall pay, or cause to be paid, any sum of money to any agent or broker or other person for negotiating the purchase, sale, or exchange of any such Commission, shall, on being convicted thereof by a General Court-Martial, forfeit his Commission and be cashiered." Further, it is laid down that the seller, even although he had quitted the service, and any one who aided and abetted, should be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanour. Of course the omission of these important warnings by the Duke of Cambridge does not repeal the 49 Geo. III., nor the 68th clause of the Mutiny Act, but it certainly does imply that these stringent enactments are very lightly held at the Horse Guards. Why were they omitted? Because every member of the staff has probably paid extra money and has incurred the penalties provided for that offence. I am sure, I may say I know, that the Duke would like to abolish extra regulation charges, and I daresay neither he nor any of his subordinates could face any longer the prohibitory enactments. The incident is curious, and throws considerable light on the position of the purchase question, which Mr. Trevelyan will bring before Parliament after Easter. Perhaps some one will ask Sir John Pakington if he can give a sound reason for the omission of the clauses I have cited. Purchase, as a system, is on the road to extinction, and whatever some who are in love with the Indian bonus system may think, I venture to say that the new Parliament will not tolerate the buying and selling of places of public trust in any shape or way.

Lord Cardigan, who was rather notorious than famous, has died in consequence of a fall from his horse. Few men have been the heroes of a greater number of painful incidents, but I need not revive the recollection of them. He was a splendid specimen of what social position can still do for a man in the British army. No man less highly placed could have lived through one half the scrapes in which he became involved. His death gives the Duke of Cambridge the disposal of the 11th Hussars Colonelcy, and causes several steps forward in promotion. Major General W. G. Gold, Colonel of the 53rd Foot, becomes a Lieutenant General; Colonel William Munro, C. B., late of the 39th Foot, becomes a Major General; and Major Tench, staff officer of Pensioners, becomes a Lieutenant Colonel. The death of Lieutenant General Hall, R. E., gave a step of rank to Major Baker and Captain Warren, 27th Foot. General Hall will be succeeded in the post of Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers by Lieutenant General Stotherd. Who well get the 11th Hussars, it is not easy to say. The man best entitled to the Colonelcy, judging by service, is Major General Edward Pole; but there is an ugly rumour about to the effect that the Court is using all its acknowledged influence at the Horse Guards to obtain the regiment

most exquisite and *recherche* refreshments were lavishly supplied, on great silver salvers, to all present, on the conclusion of the entertainment.

The whole of the new Opera was not given; the portions executed, and in which Nilgeon and Faure "reaped new laurels," (as they generally do) prove it to partake of the nature of an Oratorio than of an "Opera," and won for the young composer a brillant ovation. The Duke's style is large, correct, and masterly; his compositions are melodious as well as learned, and prove him to be a worthy co-labourer in a field too seldom seriously cultivated by men of rank and fortune. The orchestral introduction in minor, and the "Chorus of Floral Games" are full of graceful and charming melodies; the Sonnet, sung by Niglson was enthusiastically encored; the "Psalm" and "Invocation," with organ-accompaniment, were also greatly admired. The dance airs, of which there are several, are charming; and a certain movement in which one of the principal airs is reproduced with variations by a flute, accompanied with *pizzicate* and double basses, was also encored. The conclusion of the forth act called forth a tempest of applause; the fifth act, containing various dramatic representations of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise, with the plaintive utterances of the souls in trouble, and the rejoicing streams of the blest, worthily close a work which would make its mark, even were its author something less than a Duke and a millionaire. Rossini, being unwell, was not present; but every other musical "illustration" of the day, amateur or professional, was congregated there, as were all *communtés of* the fashionable, artistic, and literary spheres.

Charity-balls, bazaars, &c., are, in consideration of its being Lent, the order of the day. The principal churches of the Capital are also getting up concerts of sacred music in aid of the various charitable institutions attached to them. The best artists are got to sing, the best orchestras to play, the most fashionable preachers to hold forth, and the prettiest women, in their most bewitching toilettes, and attended by the most elegant cavaliers, go through the crowd making the collection. By which happy unions of the sacred and the profane, the briliant butterflies of the Capital contrive to get through with the penitentialities of the season without too much weariness.

BOMBAY.

The following passengers sailed yesterday, per steamer *Governor Higginson*, Captain Cottier, to Kurrachee:—Captain Astley; Ensign Thomas, H. M.'s 38th Regiment; Mr. J. Amster; and Mr. J. Gibson.

His Highness the Nawab of Junjeera returned from Baroda on Saturday evening last, and has taken up his residence in the bungalow of Mr. Premchund Roychund at Love Lane, Mazagon.

The Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould announced in Court yesterday, that during the ensuing vacation he would take emergent business in Chambers on Wednesdays and Fridays only, at 3 P.M.

We learn that a mason, working on No. 1 abutment at Mhowkee Mulkee viaduct, on the 21st instant, overbalanced himself, and falling off was killed on the spot.

The following passengers arrived yesterday per steamer *Goolanar*, Captain Bullock, from Vingorla:—Captain Graham and 54 native troops.

Mr. Connon yesterday sentenced a Goanese cook, named Manuel Pedro, to four months 'rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction, for criminally misapplying, in breach of trust, gold ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 45, belonging to one Bastiana.

A pattamar laden with salt from the Oorum pans, and on the point of sailing for Calicut, was seized by the Superintendent of the Preventive Service on the 12th instant, on suspicion of a larger quantity of salt having been illegally shipped on board than the certificate covered. On re-weighing this salt an excess of 547 Indian maunds was discovered. The certificate granted was for 6,000 Indian maunds, and the quantity of salt found on board the pattamar was 6,547 Indian maunds. The case is under enquiry by the Commissioner of Customs.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last, at Mirza Oilmaker's Street, concerning the death of a Parsee priest, aged about twenty-two years, named Sorabjee Cowasjee. Deceased, it appeared, was employed under Cullianjee Sewjee. On Saturday last he returned home from his work as usual about 7 P.M. and partook of his meal with his wife. Whilst deceased was eating he complained that he was unwell and went to sleep. In about half an hour afterwards he commenced to vomit. Deceased had been ill for about two months. He vomited some white substance which Dr. Burjorjee Framjee said was arsenic. The jury found that the deceased had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of arsenic.

Yesterday a case was called on for hearing in the Small Cause Court, before Mr. O'Leary, in which Borah Sullimanjee Allyboy and another were the plaintiffs, and Mr. S. A. Musgrave was defendant. The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 861, being the amount of a draft, dated 2nd March 1868, drawn by Lallmeeya Nooroodeen and Abdoolally Kooshajee in favour of the plaintiffs and accepted by defendant, payable fourteen days after date. A Portuguese clerk in the service of Mr. Musgrave appeared before His Honor and admitted the debt, and stated that the amount would be paid on or before the 15th proximo. The plaintiffs proved their case, and His Honor entered a verdict for them for the full amount.

The adjourned general meeting of the shareholders of the Calcutta Press Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Company, Dewjee Dwarkadass Lane, Fort, Mr. Bhimjee Purshotum in the chair. The resolution passed at a meeting of the shareholders held on the 28th March last, "that the Calcutta Press Company be wound up voluntarily," was confirmed. Messrs. Bhimjee Purshotum and Dyal Ruttonsey were appointed liquidators with a remuneration of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. It was unanimously resolved that the liquidators be vested with all the powers which were mentioned in Section 174 of Act X. of 1866. It was also resolved, "that all acts done by the persons in charge of the affairs of the Company since the date when Messrs. Fazul Mahomed Essa and Co. retired from the office of secretaries and treasurers be, and they are hereby, approved and confirmed."

A EUROPEAN STABBED IN THE HARBOUR.

A serious case of stabbing occurred in the harbour here on Saturday evening, aboard the s. s. *Californian*, lately arrived with unfits from Abyssinia. So far as we can learn there seems to have been a dispute between two Europeans in the vessel, a fireman, named Arson Farmer, and a seaman, called Samuel Dunn. The former had taunted Dunn, and he, in reply, is said to have used some threat against Farmer. In the evening another of the crew had offended Dunn, upon which he seized his knife and rushed on the man. He, however, made for the forecastle, and it is stated that in pursuing him, Dunn met Farmer, the latter spoke to him, and Dunn then plunged the knife into his body. The stab is said to have been aimed at the heart, but the blade glanced on a rib, so that it was turned from that point, though still cutting into the left breast, and pretty close to the heart. The man was found to be much injured and was conveyed to the European General Hospital, where he still lies seriously injured.

The case was brought up before Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court yesterday, when Samuel Dunn was charged by Arson Farmer with having, on the 25th instant, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to the complainant by means of a knife—in contravention of section 324 of the Penal Code.

The Inspector stated that the prosecutor was seriously injured, and therefore unable to be present, so that he had to ask the Court to remand the prisoner till the recovery of the prisoner.

Captain Watson appeared and produced the official log, and added that as he was on the eve of leaving the port, being engaged in the Abyssinian transport service, he wished to know how to act. He was already considerably short of his crew, and if he had to leave others behind as witnesses, he should like to know what to do?

The Magistrate replied that he had nothing to do with that matter, and thought the Harbour Master was the proper person for the captain to consult.

The prisoner was then remanded *sine die* to await the recovery of the prosecutor: and we understand that three of the crew have now got their discharge from the ship, and will remain in Bombay as witnesses.—In connection with this case another point was raised in the Fort Police Court yesterday, by a charge at the instance of Captain Watson against two of the crew, for giving him insolence aboard ship in the harbour and for using threatening language to the captain and officers.

The Magistrate said, on hearing the complaint, that he could not enter into a charge of this kind. A Magistrate had jurisdiction over language on a public thoroughfare which might amount to disorderly conduct, but he could not interfere when the case was simply between man and man in private.

Captain Watson thought this was rather singular. There had been a serious case of stabbing in his ship; he had spoken to some of his crew immediately thereafter, and had received impertinent replies. Had such occurred at sea, he would have had power to act, but in harbour he had not that authority; and was he now to be told that, when in harbour, within the jurisdiction of the laws of the port, the Magistrate had no authority to prevent such conduct?

The Magistrate replied that unfortunately it was so. He had no power to interfere even were the annoyance given in one's house; and he would show the captain the Code by which he could convince himself.

Captain Watson perused the Penal Code for some time, but remarked that though it was a very strange state of matters, he could not find anything to give His Worship authority in such cases.

The Magistrate added that he was quite powerless. No doubt that was very hard—it was not night that such men as the defendants should get off "scot free," if there was ground for the charge against them, but still, as a Magistrate, he could not exercise the power he did not have.

The men were therefore discharged.

ANOTHER TEMPLE TRESPASS CASE.

Yesterday a third case of alleged trespass in a Hindoo temple was brought before Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court.

Mr. Langley appeared on behalf of Chundoo Rughoonath, Jairam Antoba, and Pandoorung Hurrychundjee, trustees of the Shimjee fund, and asked a summons against Mathoordass Ramdass under the following circumstances:—On the 26th March the defendant went into the temple of Wittoba, near Bhooleshwar, to Balluckdass Bawa, the poojari for the last five years for the managers of the caste, and offered to give him Rs. 400 to sign a document to the effect that Mathooradass was the real owner, and that he was kept by him only as a servant in the temple. The poojari refused to do so, and told the defendant that the temple was the property of the Shimjee caste, and that he could do nothing without their orders. On this the defendant dragged him downstairs and accused him of stealing the ornaments off the idols which he said were his property. The poojari was taken to a European inspector, and the charge shown to be unfounded, so that a summons was now sought against the accuser for making a false charge against section 211 of the Penal Code. Then there was a more serious charge, perhaps. On the night following the above, the defendant came with thirty men, amongst whom were Keshoo Bapoo, Ramcoover Deseka, Chotelall Deseka, and Govurdhun Purdeshi, threw the poojari, and a sepoy out of the temple, then took possession of it, and still retained possession. Therefore he asked a further summons against these men: (1) under section 141 for having taken possession of property by the use of criminal force; (2) under section 146 for rioting—that section providing that if any number of persons assembled together, used force or violence, then each of the party would be guilty of rioting, and the defenders having all taken part in the assault; and (3) for common assault on the man in turning him out.

The Magistrate remarked that a written information would be very desirable in this case.

Mr. Langley replied that he would furnish that, but he had further to mention that he had been instructed the defendants were still in possession and making away with the property, so that he had to ask His Worship to order several sepoys to take charge.

The Magistate said he had nothing to do with that in the meantime, but his client might apply to Mr. Souter.

Mr. Langley replied that he believed application had been made to Mr. Souter, but that he declined to interfere in a religious dispute.

The Magistrate then said that as soon as a written information was prepared he would consider the applicati on.

Written affidavits by the poojari were afterwards lodged, and His Worship granted a summons.

THE NEW FURLOUGH RULES.

We understand that the following Memorial is in course of circulation among the junior members of the Bombay Civil Service:—

To the Chief Secretary to the
Bombay Government.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, junior members of the Bombay Covenanted Civil Service, have the honour to request that you will forward to the Government of India the following Memorial. We understand that the proposed New Furlough Rules are at present under the consideration of the Supreme Government, and we beg respectfully to represent that we believe that if that provision in them be sanctioned, by which furlough is allowed to be taken with retention of appointment for six years on allowances varying from £900 to £1,200 a year, our interests will materially suffer.

2. We believe that the immediate effect of the passing of this rule will be, that most of the senior members of the Service, who can do so, will take furlough, and that in consequence promotion to permanent appointments will instantly cease, as such could only occur in the event of death or retirement, and that any such promotion which may occur immediately will be given to officers at present without appointments, and to those now at home on furlough under the old rules who will instantly return to this country. We also believe that several of the very senior members of the service, who would under the old rules have taken their pension when their period of service had expired, will now avail themselves of the new rules, and, if able, go home on £1,200 a year for two years, retain their appointments, and thus stop promotion; for by doing so there will be a clear gain to them of at least £2,000 a year, as our pension cannot exceed £1,000 a year.

3. We beg to give instances to show how hardship will result to us, and we quote two cases from the two great divisions of our Service, viz., the Revenue and Judicial Departments, at the same time stating that they are not extreme nor isolated cases. A. is a 2nd Assistant Collector of seven years' service, acting now in the higher grade of 1st Assistant Collector. His substantive pay, exclusive of allowances, as 2nd Assistant Collector is £660 a year. By the new rules, as his promotion permanently to a higher grade will be stopped, A. certainly after eight, and most probably after ten, years' service will have to go home, if he wishes to take furlough, on £320 a year; whereas under the present or old rules he would be able to go home for one year on £500 a year after seven years' service, or on the same allowance for three years after ten years' service. A. is, I think, clearly in a worse position than before. B. is a junior Assistant Judge of six years' service, whose substantive pay is £840 a year. He probably will not get a permanent appointment to a higher grade for three or four years, for even under the present rules when furlough vacates appointments, experience shows that eight, nine, and ten years are the periods necessary to get the confirmed appointment of Senior Assistant Judge. B. will, therefore, like A. either have to wait for his furlough some time after he has completed eight years' service, or else take it on £420 a year, whereas under the old rules he could go home on the allowances mentioned above.

4. We beg, therefore, most respectfully to solicit that these facts being taken into consideration, the provision of retention of appointment for six years on furlough may be reconsidered and modified. If this request cannot be entertained, we would respectfully beg that the acting allowances be increased from 20 to 40 per cent., and that the scale of allowances to officers on furlough be reviewed and altered to one ranging from £500 a year as a minimum to £1,000 as a maximum.—We have, &c.

April 25th, 1868.

THE ADMISSION OF NATIVES TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

We have been favoured by the Manager of Reuter's Telegraphic Agency Company here with the following official papers:—

To H. E. the Right Hon. the Governor General of India.

Sir,—I have considered in Council the despatch from your Excellency in Council, dated the 13th of September last, with which, in reply to my Revenue (Foreign) Despatch, dated the 31st May last, on the expediency of admitting the natives of India to a larger share in the administration of British India, you transmit a copy of the resolution which you passed with the view of effecting the object to which I had directed your attention. I observe with satisfaction that you are "fully alive to the urgent political necessity for opening up to natives of ability and character a more important, dignified, and lucrative sphere of employment in the administration of British India;" and that you are prepared to give at once practical effect to this principle by recognising the eligibility in the non-regulation provinces of natives thus qualified for grades in the public service not hitherto open to them. This is a step in the right direction, of which I cordially approve, but it appears to me that there is room for carrying out the principle to a considerable extent in the regulation provinces also. The Legislature has determined that the more important and responsible appointments in those provinces shall be administered exclusively by those who are now admitted to the public service solely by competition; but there is a large [illegible] of appointments in the regulation, as well as in the non-regulation provinces, some of them scarcely less honourable and lucrative than those reserved by law for the covenanted civil service, to which the natives of India have certainly a preferential claim, but which, as you seem to admit, have up to this time been too exclusively conferred upon Europeans. These persons, however competent, not having entered the service by the prescribed channel, can have no claim upon the patronage of the Government—none, at least, that ought to be allowed to over-ride the inherent rights of the natives of the country; and, therefore, while all due consideration should be shown to well-deserving incumbents, both as regards their present position and their promotion, there can be no valid reason why the class of appointments which they now hold should not be filled, in future, by natives of ability and high character. I trust, therefore, that you will be able to provide hereafter higher and better-paid employment for natives in the regulation as well as in the non-regulation provinces.—I have, &c.,

Stafford H. Northcote.

India Office, 8th February 1868.

Dissent by Sir Erskine Perry.

I object to the despatch passed on the 31st January last, because, in my opinion, it does not go far enough. Our attention having been called to the evils which arise from the inability of natives of India to obtain high office under Government, for which they are well fitted, the Secretary of State requested the Governor General to take this important question into careful review. The Governor General fully admits the urgent political necessity for opening up to natives a more important, dignified, and lucrative sphere of employment under Government than they at present fill; but he confines himself to recommending the non-regulation provinces as the field in which the legitimate ambition of deserving natives may be satisfied. I respectfully submit that this is an incomplete view of the subject. The non-regulation provinces of India are themost remote, the most backward, the furthest removed of all India from any control by intelligentpublic opinion. It is obvious that a native of sufficient competence and trustworthiness to administer a high judicial or administrative office in such a province would be at least equally competent in his own presidency, in the vicinity of the British capital, near his own seat of education, and whence he might derive all the succour and moral support of his educated friends, whether native or English. The reason given for closing the door to office is, that the law reserves "all higher appointments in regulation provinces for the civil service." But we are not discussing the law as lawyers; we are asking statesmen to consider what sound policy requires. If the Government of India are of opinion that the natives of India ought not to be excluded by law from employment in their own country, it will be easy enough for the Secretary of State to persuade Parliament to mould the law accordingly. A Select Committtee of this Council reported in 1860 that, although technically all office in India was open to natives, practically they were excluded, and they made strong recommendation for their larger admission to high posts. I went somewhat further than my colleagues, and beg to append an extract from my views as recorded in the report, as they are completely in the point on the present occasion, and as I think they have been confirmed by the subsequent experience of eight years. "One of our members (Sir Erskine Perry) is of opinion that the principle of an exclusive civil service can only be obtained with advantage to the State by giving to the Government larger powers of selection for certain offices to be defined by law than the rest of the Committee think either safe or expedient. For example, in the great practical change recommended unanimously by the Committee, the appointment of natives to higher office under Government, the admission, as a general rule, must depend on public competition and scholarly acquirements. But the young men who will come forward to compete, though not belonging to the lower orders of society, as has sometimes been erroneously suggested, will nevertheless be men who occupy but a humble position in life, and who have received their education at the charge of the State, as Bramins, Kayasts, Purvoes, &c.; they belong to the castes on whom civil government has usually devolved under the soldierly rule of Rajputs and Mussulmans, by whom letters and civil functions were held of little account. If the sons of wealthy talukdars and sirdars could be attracted to our service, the influence which it is seen the old landowning families in India still retain might be made auxiliary to the best purposes of Government. It would be hopeless to expect them at present to come in on competition, but if influential administrators, men like Sir George Clerk or Sir John Lawrence, were enabled to place the sons of chiefs and others in subordinate office, and, on competency being displayed, to promote them to high positions, great advantages might result, and a positive law which prevents such an arrangement would be an obstacle to good government. The same arguments are applicable to the judicial service. It appears from despatches lately received from India, that natives are now training themselves so efficiently for judicial functions by the four years' course of legal studies now open to them, that steps are urgently recommended to be taken for improving the legal attainments of civilians, so as to remove the inferiority which it is suggested will soon become apparent between themselves and the legally-trained natives." Yet, by existing law, no legally-trained native, and no English lawyer, however conversant with the country, can be appointed a zillah judge in a regulation province. What was to have been desired from the Government of India was a statesmanlike survey of the policy of this law; and if it were found that a larger and more liberal entry to the service in India was required, then the whole question of salaries, furlough rules, and other regulations would have to be determined, as of course a native civil service located in their own country would not require the high temptations which are necessary to induce the educated Englishman to undergo expatriation to an ungenial climate.

E. Perry.

8th February 1868.

Dissent by Sir Bartle Frere.

I concur in much of what Sir Erskine Perry says, and especially in his wish that the despatch had shown in more detail how much the dealing of the Government of India falls short of what we might have expected from them on this most important subject. As regards the past, I think any native of India must feel that, even under the present law, much more might be done to employ competent natives in high office, if those who have the distribution and control of patronage were really in earnest in ther professions of anxiety to see native agency more extensively used. Men who have tried it know well that the Government in India has often opportunities of giving high and responsible employment to competent natives of India, and that the bar is as often social or sentimental as legal; in other words, it is a bar which might be overcome if there were a real anxiety to overcome it. Experience, moreover, often teaches such men that where the bar is a pure technicality, say, in the pay rules, it is not generally dealt with by our Government in a spirit of real anxiety to employ native agency as extensively, and to pay it as liberally, as possible. Again, I cannot think that the spirit in which the subject is handled in many of the papers forwarded to us by the Government of India, indicates any sense of the only means whereby the great gulf between European and native employés of Government can ever be bridged over. A rather pompous parade is made of a few crumbs of patronage which can now be thrown to natives; an opinion is implied, perhaps, rather than expressed, that this is quite as much as natives or their advocates can expect. But I nowhere find any indication of a belief in the possibility of improving native agency in those points in which we consider it inferior to the agency of Europeans; and in the absence of any belief in the possibility of such improvements, it is hardly to be expected that we should find suggestions for promoting it. It seems to me not only that such improvements is possible, but that it affords a better chance of attaining the object we have in view than any partial remedy, such as an enlargement of the list of appointments open to natives. One very simple and easy mode of improving the native service is to give better pay. Something has been done of late years in this way, and with obvious success. But I should have been glad to see the Government of India express a dissent from the common opinion that a lower scale of pay will suffice for natives than for Europeans, the service to be expected being the same inboth cases. I fear that on this point, judging from the concluding sentence of his dissent, Sir E. Perry does not hold the same view that I do; but I believe it is a mistake to suppose that for any but ordinary menial service the unavoidable expenses of a native public servant are much less than those of an European. The personal expenses, such as food and clothing, are, of course, less for a native than for an European; but there are expenses which, though they cannot be said to to be absolutely necessary, are quite unavoidable, *e. g.*, imperative custom throws on a native who can afford it a far heavier burden in supporting his poor relations than custom imposes on an Englishman. It is easy to say that the tax is self-imposed, but in practice it is quite as imperative as the provision of wine or meat for our European tables. Again, it is true of much skilled labour requiring special education in India, that the earnings of a native in a subordinate position exceed the salary which Government gives to the European superintendent or head of the department. This is especially true of the law. A native who is fit to be on the bench can generally make much more by his practice at the bar than he would by his salary on the bench. I have no doubt on this point, having made special and careful inquiry both in Bengal and Bombay; and it is an important point, because it is in judicial office that there is least inequality between the merits of good native and any but very good European agency. There are other points more important than those which can be secured by improvement of pay, in which I have no doubt improvement of native agency is very impossible: for instance, the feeling of the servants towards the Government they serve I have no doubt it is very possible to secure a far more complete identification of interests than we generally find at present; but I do not think the spirit of many of the papers sent to us by the Government of India is likely to promote this object, for I can imagine nothing more galling to a native possessed of any proper feeling, than the self-satisfied supercilious spirit which is occasionally apparent. I believeit is very possible to do much to Anglicize our native servants, not in manner or costume, nor even necessarily in language, but in feeling; to make them feel towards our Government, as being *their* Government, *the* Government to which they belong, and which belongs to them, and the best possible Government for India. The feeling may never rise to exactly the kind of loyalty which is felt for a sovereign of the same race and religion as the subject; but it might be an identification of interest and feeling, which is rare now, and is daily, I fear, becoming rarer.

H. B. E. Frere.

18th February 1868.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A TIMELY WARNING.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Reports of the breaking up of the Abyssinian Expedition having been received by the mail, allow me, through the medium of your journal, to remind the authorities that the port of Bombay is not safely gained at all times in rough weather, according to accounts received from Abyssinia, the transports will commence to leave Annesley Bay about the middle of June, the troops may therefore be expected back about the first burst of the S. W. monsoon. To avoid a repetition of the "Diamond" catastrophe, measures should be taken in season not only to have a larger number of pilots posted at the entrance of the harbour, but also to make every possible arrangement to prevent accidents, and to rescue lives should unfortunately any such occur.

TIMELY WARNING.

Bombay, 27th April.

BAZAAR PRICES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Several letters have lately appeared in your columns and elsewhere, anything but complimentary to the domestic economy practised by the generality of householders in Bombay, especially with reference to their bazaar accounts. It would be sheer folly in any one of ordinary common-sense and average information to deny the importance, to persons of limited incomes and (some say, consequently) large families, of having correct information regarding the prices of articles brought by servants from the bazaar; and supposing myself possessed of at least average thrift and intelligence, I have devoted some attention to this subject. I have not neglected any opportunity of profiting by the experience of my most sensible friends, and what I now write may be relied on as truthful, and written with a desire to stir up heads of families to enquire into bazaar matters more carefully than the majority of them do.

When I came to Bombay I paid high prices for everything, and soon found my slender income so insufficient to meet my expenses, that, having no desire to figure as a debtor in the Small Cause Court, I seriously meditated an appeal to my employers for an increase to my salary. My temper, what with living on food of inferior quality and small supply, and with apparently no prospect of improvement in my finances, became gradually soured, and shamed even myself. I was shortly cheered, however, by the intelligence, gratefully received from my worthy help-meet, that, strange as it might appear, we were lessening our expenses, and yet using food of improved quality and quantity. This gratifying state of things was not brought about without considerable trouble: friends were asked how much they paid for articles of food: the bazaar was frequently visited: the quantity and quality of articles were rigidly checked when brought in: the Bombay measures were carefully noted: servants, grumbling at any enlightenment on the part of their mistress were removed, and replaced by others, well-paid, of less *dash*, but of more experience and honesty. What had at first appeared inextricable chaos soon assumed a look of cheerful regularity.

And shall I say that, in a retrospection of the time I have passed in Bombay, I flatter myself I have done just what my most prudent friends would have recommended? Perhaps you will hardly believe that I now live at nearly half my former expenditure, and that, though now having more mouths to fill I can yet manage to lay something by for a time of need!

I visit the bazaar, generally well supported, fortnightly, or whenever an increase is attempted to be made on the prices. Of tea, sugar, and such, I buy enough for one month's consumption: and how I laughed at the "Englishwoman" who states that she paid for sugar at the rate of rupees sixteen and odds per mán. Why, this morning, I bought from my grocer, Khan Mahomed, who has a stall at the principal entrance to the beef market, one mán of the best sugar (crystalized) for rupees five, annas eight, per mán.

The prices of articles I enquired in the bazaar this morning were as follow:—

Tea, excellent quality	Rs.	1	2	0 per lb.
Eggs, the best and fresh		0	6	per doz.
Potatoes, the best quality		1	4	0 per mán
Mutton, fine and fat		0	4	0 per lb.
Beef, good roasting		0	4	0 per lb.
Veal, fillet of 9 lbs.		1	8	0
Fowls, good		0	8	0 each.
Ducks, in really good condition		1	0	0 each.
——— in moderate condition		1	8	0 per pair.
Oil, capital burning		4	8	0 per mán.

Had I known the above prices when I came to Bombay, I daresay I should to-day be richer in both pocket and temper; but I should not be able to sign myself

DEAR BOUGHT EXPERIENCE.

Bombay, 25th April.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1867.

(Concluded from our Yesterday's Gazette.)

CHAPTER XV.—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

In Appendices F to HH will be found the fullest possible detail regarding the accounts of the different funds.

Last year my Report was delayed for the Auditor's report, but there has been so recent a scrutiny of the accounts and of the financial position of the Municipality by the Finance Committee, that I have not thought it necessary to wait for the Auditor's report on the accounts now published.

I apprehend that the Auditor's report and the accounts themselves will be remitted in due course for the consideration and report of the newly constituted Finance Committee.

That Committee having in November last scrutinized item by item, and reported on the accounts not only of 1866 but also of nine months of 1867, it is scarcely necessary for me to do more than refer to the printed Statements, wherein is exhibited the result of carrying out the Committee's various suggestions, reference being also given in every important item to the paragraph of the Committee's report which dealt with it.

The principal result is (see Statement EE) that the deficit on all the accounts (except Drainage and Waterworks, which are special and separate), estimated for 1865 (see Budget laid before the Legislative Council) at Rs. 19,49,039, and found now to have been Rs. 19,05,002-14-2 on 31st December 1866, has been reduced by the various adjustments recently sanctioned to Rs. 8,34,375-6-8, against which there are stores and buildings worth considerably more. There have been subsequent assessments still to be realized of Rs. 3,17,044-2-8, leaving a deficit of only Rs. 5,17,331-3-10.

Looking at the Municipal Fund Proper (Statement M. 3) it will be seen that the income exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 47,059-10-2, but this result was only obtained after writing off a large sum borrowed from the Police Rate.

The Police Rate, owing to the Government contribution of 1½ lakhs, was Rs. 2,03,196-12-11 to the good.

The income of the Lighting Rate exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 1,311-6-0.

In the Market account the expenditure exceeded the income by Rs. 65,655-15-8, but this expenditure was on account of reproductive works in progress which have been sanctioned.

There is a large deficit in the Halalcore account which is fully explained by the remarks of the Finance Committee, paragraphs 15 to 19.

The experience of this year (1868) will enable us to ascertain with certainty whether the yield of the cess will cover the expenditure. To effect this end the expenditure has been immensely reduced by diminishing the pay of the Halalcores; but nothing will aid so much as the alteration in the law suggested by the Finance Committee, whereby the owners shall be held liable for the cess, and left to recover from the tenants.

The Elphinstone Circle account calls for no remark; it will soon be cleared off and disappear from the books.

The Waterworks Fund shows an expenditure of Rs. 61,952-14-2 in excess of income, which is due to the extra cost of the repairs to Dam No. 3.

But the Government Water Rates are not included on the income side, and will doubtless amount to a lakh of rupees for each year. The total amount of Water Rates due by Government since the Works were open will go far to reduce the debt to Government on account of these works. It is greatly to be regretted that Government have not yet found it convenient to dispose of a question so important to the Municipality.

The Drainage Fund account (T. 4) shows the effect of wiping off so much of the debt as was due by the Municipal Fund up to 1865. On 31st December 1867 it has to its credit Rs. 2,20,874-14-1,

Before looking at the income of the different Rates and Taxes it will be well to state the results of the valuation or rating of properties for the year, which governs the yield of the Municipal (or House) Rate, Police Rate, Lighting Rate, and in a great measure also the Water Rate and Halalcore Cess.

I made no new survey for assessment purposes for the year 1867, but taking the valuations at the survey for 1866 as the valuations for 1867, left persons aggrieved to appeal.

The appeals to me numbered	1,875
Appeals from me to Court of Petty Sessions numbered	3
Of the above the Court dismissed	None.
And reduced my valuations in	Do.
There were settled out of Court	3

I estimated a falling off of at least 25 per cent. in the rateable value of properties owing to the fall in rents and the general depression in Bombay.

But I am happy to say that by a closer scrutiny in the outlying districts (especially in Mahim) hereby numerous small properties have been brought under assessment for the first time, the number of assessable properties and the gross rateable value have been considerably increased, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Years.	Number of Properties assessed.	Rateable Value.
1857-58	16,597	45,86,395
1858-59	16,948	46,65,420
1859	16,741	50,81,400
1860	16,737	52,23,780
1861	16,902	63,49,055
1863	17,056	66,46,490
1865	17,188	71,59,755
1866	17,924	1,15,81,139
1865	17,969	1,20,14,655
1866	21,100	1,48,94,893
1867	22 829	1,63,09,555

On the other hand the number of Government buildings exempt by law from Municipal rates has increased from 164, valued at Rs. 10,92,814 in 1866, to 440, valued at Rs. 11,19,561 in 1867. This increase is due to the purchases by Government in Bombay. I take this opportunity to draw attention again to paragraph 145 of the Finance Committee's report, wherein it is suggested that on general grounds the State may fairly be asked to contribute towards the Municipal expenses of Bombay. The Bench have not hitherto considered the suggestion.

In the accompanying table I have contrasted Bombay with other Towns as regards the number and rateable value of House property. I am sorry I cannot give exact details regarding Calcutta:—

Name of Town.	No. of Houses.	Rateable Value.	Population.	Area in Acres.
		£		
Bombay	22,829	1,630,953	816,562	11,500
Birmingham	59,060	905,383	338,868	8,420
Leeds	41,651	685,833	287,180	19,221
Liverpool	65,781	2,402,584	462,469	5,300
Manchester	61,437	1,398,607	357,979	4,089
Glasgow	93,388	1,808,430	491,715	Not known.

Looking at the yield of the rates we find (Statement G) that the total assessments in 1867 for that year amounted to Rs. 8,74,754-10-9, of which Rs. 7,30,200-8-8 was collected within the year. Rs. 828-10-2 being remitted, there remains Rs. 7,29,371-14-6 net collections on account of 1867, and a balance outstanding for the year 1867 of Rs. 1,22,095 15 7

Add balances for 1866 and former years	88,502	11	2
Deduct irrecoverable balances for 1365 and former years written off	69,925	15	0
True balance for years prior to 1867	18,576	12	2
Total outstanding balance	Rs. 1,40,672	11	9

This being an owner's rate, there is rarely a bad debt if it be punctually assessed and demanded.

In the Police Rate the total assessment for 1867 (Statement H) was Rs. 4,35,980-10-8, of which Rs. 2,74,405-15-2 was recovered within the year, Rs. 8,724-9-9 being remitted, leaving Rs. 1,52,850-1-9 outstanding for the year 1867, to which has to be added a balance for 1866 of Rs. 13,887-0-3—total outstanding balance on 31st December 1867 Rs. 1,66,737-2-0.

So again in the Lighting Rate (Statement I.) the total assessment for 1867 was Rs. 2,17,992-5-4, of which was recovered Rs. 1,37,250-6-6, and was remitted Rs. 4,359-1-0, leaving outstanding for 1867 Rs. 76,382,13-10. Add outstanding balance for 1866 Rs. 3,942-3-10—total outstanding balance 31st December 1867 Rs. 80,325-1-8.

I shall be surprised if the above figures for the Police and Lighting Rate (occupier's rates) as contrasted with those for the House Rate (owner's rate) do not convince the most sceptical of the folly of attempting to recover rates from occupiers in a town like Bombay, with a population of 856,000 crammed into 22,000 houses, and being for the most part in chawls or bart racks, or as they are termed in New York "tenant-houses."

As to the Water Rate it will be seen that the total assessment for the year amounted to	Rs.	3,98,759	11 10
Of which there were recovered or remitted		2,42,689	14 8
Balance on 31st December for 1867		1,56,069	13 2
Add balances for former years on 31st December 1867		82,454	9 8
		2,38,524	6 10
Deduct written off for 1865 and former years as irrecoverable		49,834	10 3
		1,88,689	12 7
True balance for former years		32,619	15 5
True balance on 31st December 1867		1,56,069	13 2
	Rs.	1,88,689	12 7

which is all recoverable.

The following figures (continued from last year's report) show the assessments for each year from the commencement of the water supply up to 31st December 1867:—

Years.	Amount of Ordinary Assessment on House Valuation.	Amount of Meter Assessment.	Amount of Mill Assessment without Meter, prior to affixing of Meters.	Total yield.
prior.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1861	27,102 15 8	7,271 4 6	11,245 9 10	45,619 14 0
1862	50,360 15 0	4,469 3 1	8 981 13 6	63 811 15 1
1863	86,406 0 0	6,785 1 6	16,353 13 6	1,09,545 14 0
1864	1,39,070 7 0	7,349 13 6	33,181 12 6	2,80,602 0 0
1865	1,60,288 3 0	37,936 4 6	33,685 13 6	3,71,980 4 0
1866	1,35,713 7 8	1,46,645 6 8	35,358 8 6	4,18,817 3 1
1867	1,27,007 3 11	1,71,762 7 11	Nil.	3,98,769 11 10

These figures, as before stated, do not include the Government Water Rates, which have not yet been settled. The decrease is accounted for by the reduction in the price of water to the Railway Companies.

There has been a falling off in the Wheel Tax, which is easily accounted for in the following table, showing a great diminution since last year in the number of licensed labour carts and public conveyances:—

Year.	No. of Labour Carts.	No. of Bullock Hackeries.	No. of Hack Buggies.	Yield of Wheel Tax.
1858	2,954	743	472	123,557
1859	4,429	735	490	153,489
1860	4,714	670	525	157,017
1861	4,709	646	519	156,295
1862	4,769	686	552	161,844
1863	5,206	644	564	176,946
1864	6,209	668	557	195,802
1865	6,181	633	610	241,375
1866	9,423	720	1,088	294,541
1867	6,454	627	618	255,810

The depression in every branch of trade, and the liquidation of so many Joint Stock Companies, especially the Reclamation Companies, easily accounts for the decrease in the number of Carts. The excellent conveyances of the Omnibus Company have driven many Buggies and Hackeries off the road.

The 6,454 licensed labour carts yielded, at 1 Rupee each per quarter, a revenue of Rs. 74,436. Were they properly taxed at Rs. 2 per quarter, as suggested by myself and the Finance Committee, the Wheel Tax would nearly cover the cost of ordinary Road repairs.

I

THE AMERICAN STEAM MAN.

(*Spectator.*)

THE Americans, with that curious mixture of grotesque humour and business-like capacity which so remarkably distinguishes them, have just invented a Steam Man, which is a new sort of locomotive intended for drawing, on ordinary roads, an ordinary phæton adapted for four persons;—in other words, the American inventor has put a human form and face on steam. The human form with which he has endowed steam is a very fat form, and the face is a good-humoured face,—indeed, he has made this steam man not far from as broad as he is long, being only 7 feet 7 inches high, and nearly 6 feet in diameter at the waist. Thus this representative of steam is an exaggerated Daniel Lambert in figure, of gigantic height, but still more gigantic girth, a "jolly good fellow" with a beaming face, handsome moustache, and such huge diameter that he must take up almost as much space, even in a forward direction from the carriage he draws, as a horse and he as wide as the carriage itself in breadth. His stomach is the furnace where the fuel is consumed; his lungs are the boiler where the steam is generated; his hat is the funnel though which the steam escapes, a steam whistle is fixed between his lips, while the safety-valve is placed at the back of the head—no doubt just where phrenologists put the organ of caution—and the "governor balls" are probably also an appendage to the brain. He is guided, quickened, and slackened by a driving apparatus in the phæton itself, which also seems to be provided with a water-tank to supply his lungs with water, and a coal-box to feed his stomach with coal. He treads the ground like human bipeds, with two feet that must be of enormous weight, and his legs are composed of an arrangement of iron cranks, springs, screws, &c., which move in a fashion resembling human motion, but at a rate far surpassing that of man. His inventor claims that he can run thirty miles an hour,—a mile in two minutes,—on a level road; and that he takes 2 feet and a half in each stride, which, if true, means that he can take above 1,000 such strides a minute, or about 17 in a single second. His inventor further maintains that he can be kept going for a day by an amount of coal not exceeding 10d. in value. He is said to be worth about 60*l.*,—the price of a very second-rate slave,—and if 10*d.* will keep him at work for a day, his keep, even allowing as much again for repairs, cannot be said to be at all dear. No horse can be kept at work for 30*l.* a year, in England at least, or for very much under twice that sum; and no horse will work for very many hours on many successive days. However, the inventor's own boast of his own steam man is probably not worth much as evidence, and his boast does not seem to have been tested as yet by any practical criterion. We are not now, however, concerned in any degree with the practical value of this slave of the phæton; but only with the peculiar humour which has induced the inventor to give steam this human impersonation, as a jolly, fat, good-natured, bustling giant. What a curious contrast it seems to the way in which the ancient world expressed its awe of the powers of nature! Poseidon driving his horses over the waves of the Ægean Sea was an image at once gracious and terrible to the Greeks—an image of divine knowledge and mysterious power; but then the secrets of storm and calm were hidden from those who conceived it. The power of heat and vapour which drives this steam-man over the roads of New Jersey or New York is no less marvellous, but as it is no longer a secret, and the law thereof is known, thego-ahead American depicts it as a jolly, gigantic, 'familiar' of man's, of the most complaisant, comfortable, and even yielding disposition, willing not only to lug about his own vast corporation, but to draw three or four human beings as well in a trim, withersoever they can agree to go in company. We have grown so much at home with the marvellous powers of nature that we have begun even to chaff them, to dress them up in a peculiar masquerade, and turn them into "slaves of the lamp" (or of the furnace), even less awful than the Arabian genii; nay, to represent them as the *reverse* of awful, as the droll companions, not to say the butts of human ingenuity and indolence. We should imagine,—without any special scientific knowledge of the subject,—that there could be no comparison between the *practical utility* of wheels, and this arrangement of jointed legs and feet by which the steam man runs since even if the latter can be made to go as fast, it must surely be subject to indefinitely more jar and shock and lessening friction than the ordinary apparatus of the locomotive. If this be so, the point and purpose of the new invention would rather be in the moral grotesquerie of giving an odd human form to steam-power, than in any mechanical advantage it would achieve. The strange Yankee humour must have been more fascinated by the notion than even the keen Yankee sense of interest was excited by it. A steam slave, erect like its master, but more fat, more sleek, more comfortable, and running about meekly but swiftly at its master's bidding, was the conception which must, we think, have taken precedence of a sense of mechanical advantage that could have haunted its author's brain.

Yet the humour of the idea, though the very opposite of idolatrous, rather the reverse,—cynical, and representative of the state of mind which has got all nature beneath its feet,—seems to us a false one. It may be borrowed, perhaps, from the ancient conception of Vulcan, who was always depicted as at once awkward, limping, and good-natured, with an immense stupidity of his own in relation to all human affairs, in spite of his wonderful skill as an artificer in metal. But any analogy between the modern conception of the Steam-power and the ancient conception of the god of the furnace, should not exist even for a humourist. There is a real foundation in character for the notion that great mechanicians who are also always dealing with contrivances for producing specific mechanical effects, are at once awkward and good-humoured when they enter the completely unknown world of moral diplomacy. They are usually too happy and satisfied, too conscious of useful exertion and of visible result for that exertion, to be subtle or cynical: and yet the adaptation of means to ends to which they are accustomed is so utterly useless in society, that they are embarrassed in their good-humour, and constantly aware that they are dealing with tools the use of which they do not understand. That is the secret, we fancy, of the clumsy gait and good-natured stupidity attributed by the Greeks to Hephæstus, and copied by the Romans as the attributes of Vulcan. But when a modern humourist comes to personify the Steam-power, there is a grotesqueness certainly, but no subtlety, in giving it a human expression at all,—still more, this good natured air and comfortable embonpoint of figure. The Steam-power is not intelligent, it is not inventive, it is not beneficent, it is not malignant, it is not anything but strong, and strong only in proportion as it is "cabined, cribbed, confined." It is mighty in captivity, impotent in freedom. If the *Arabian Nights* had told the story about the genius,—no doubt the genius of Steam,—who had been imprisoned for a thousand years under Solomon's seal, and who terrified the old fisherman so excessively when he was released and rose in a cloud of vapour to the clouds, they should have made him lose his power exactly as he dilated in bulk, and regain it on condensation —to which latter process, however, no effort of his own should have been equal. To personify steam as a human being,—and a good-natured, easy-tempered, comfortable, though very mighty, human being,—is humorous only by the law of contrast. It is strong, when violently nursing from the geyser, or the volcano, or the boiler, but far weaker than water when in any circumstances that could be supposed in any degree easy—when in any circumstances indeed not excessively and artificially straitened. If it is to be given a human face at all, it should be one of a born wrestler, without any expression beyond intense resistance to restraint. Steam is the genius of revolution, for it exerts a force precisely proportionate to the weight of constitutional restraints to which it is subjected, and when emancipated from all restraint ceases to be a force at all. It is soulless, too, not intelligent, for it does not discriminate between ends at all, and is always engaged in the effort to destroy its own power by dilating; not beneficent, for it is quite as willing to fire the steam gun or blow up the ship in the midst of the Atlantic, as to work the spinning machines of Manchester, or drive the traveller from shore to shore. Its sole ambition seems to be to destroy its own influence. If it could be given, conjointly with the expression of a perpetual wrestler, an expression of Buddhist aspiration after Nirvana,—annihilation,—*that* should be the moral background behind the momentary agony of conflict. A Titan, while fast in prison, fiercely struggling to vanish into nothing, to become evanescent and imperceptible as the silent air that should be, if you could give it, the impersonation of the steam-power. A vacant mind, indomitable energy, inspired by the desire for equally vacant mindedness, immeasurable lassitude,—that is not a human expression at all, but that is the expression which if it could be represented by art, is alone appropriate to the Steam power.

However, we suppose that we ought to take this Steam Man rather as a practical illustration of the Yankee humour which is so much given to take liberties, to indulge in rather strange familiarities, with the great things of nature, than as any effort at the sublime humour of Ægis. As Artemus Ward said that "the earth continued herotation on its axis subjeck to the Constitooshun of the United States," and some one else defined the boundaries of America as "on the North the North Pole, on the South the Antarctic Ocean, on the East the rising sun, and on the West the Day of Judgment,"—so this Steam Man, we suppose, only as a mode of intimating how man,—especially American man,—has come to hob and nob with the mightiest forces of the universe, till it seems natural to dress them up in the disguise of easy-going, good-natured, perhaps rather "flash" companions, of the human race. As an expression of the comfortable intimacy established between the Yankees and the great Genius of Steam, there may be humour in the idea; but surely there should be a trace somewhere of that inability to terrible and destructive freaks, which are nowhere more characteristic of him than in the land where men have learned to share *his* recklessness, much more than he has learned or can ever learn to share *their* good nature.

THE NEW BANKRUPTCY BILL.

(*Economist.*

It is little praise of a Bankruptcy Bill to say that it effects some improvements on the present system. That system is so bad that even the most blundering legislator could hardly fail to make things better at some point or other; and bankruptcy bills lately have not been the work of blunderers. The best wisdom in the mercantile world, and the most skilled and earnest law reformers, have been employed, each new draftsman having the benefit of all his predecessors' labours. It is with a deep sense of disappointment, therefore, that we find the Bill of Lord Cairns, introduced at the end of so many years of discussion, only entitled, in our opinion, to very partial commendation. The most important alterations for the better are two in number:—*First.* The Scotch system of trusteeships is to be copied. At the first meeting after the bankruptcy the creditors may, in effect, take the management of the estate into their own hands; appoint their own agent to collect and divide the assets, and their own inspectors to overlook and control the agent. *Second.* The system of deeds of composition and arrangement is to be amended. Secured creditors, in consenting to such deeds, will only be allowed to count for the unsecured portion of their claims, if any. The trustees under such deeds will also have the power of trustees in bankruptcy, and the virtual bankrupt will be responsible, as in bankruptcy, for not discovering his estate, creating fraudulent preferences, and the like offences. These things are for the better, and it may be admitted that the advantage in some cases will be very considerable. Where large estates are concerned, and where creditors have a strong interest in the administration, the power to look after things themselves will in most cases be beneficially used. It is, at any rate, of the essence of a good Bankruptcy Bill that they should have the power, for this reason if for no other, that no creditors will ever be contented with a bankruptcy law which wholly deprives them of it. At the same time, the clauses as to arrangement deeds will prevent some abuses of a system which is largely in vogue, because it gives creditors some power of management on their own account. There will be better security against fictitious or secured creditors getting the control of an estate, in which others are really interested. But here end the substantial improvements of the Bill, if we leave out the fact of its being a consolidating statute, which is, unfortunately, no novelty in Bankruptcy legislation. The deficiencies and mistakes are such as to make it on the whole a most imperfect measure,—one which, if passed may make things worse by delaying a real reform.

First. The most signal omission is the absence of all arrangement for administering estates where the creditors have too little interest to look closely after it themselves. In all cases, the creditors will be required to appoint a trustee and inspectors of their own, to whom the administration shall be left. This is to overlook a peculiar condition in most bankruptcies. The bulk of creditors claim for amounts which are relatively small, and the amount of dividend, at any rate, is not likely to repay much time and trouble in looking after it. Hence a general disposition to take any dividend that comes, in the way and at the time which bankrupt, lawyers, and a few only of the whole creditors may contrive. This disposition will still operate under the new law, and in a large majority of cases the trusteeship will be a mere prize for contending bodies of accountants and lawyers, keenly canvassing the comparatively indifferent creditors. The example of Scotland is not wholly in point, as we have shown on former occasions. The circumstances are not wholly the same in the North as in the South; and we fear too much is hoped for from the new law in the production of a class of professional trustees, obtaining, as in Scotland, a reputation for winding-up estates. Nor is it wholly in point to urge that if creditors will not look after their own affairs there is an end of the matter, and that no Bankruptcy Bill can go farther. The Bankruptcy Law, it must be remembered, interferes most materially with a creditor's ordinary remedies against his debtor; and such interference should not take place without the best possible substitute being given. That substitute should be the administration of a bankrupt's assets, if the creditors wish it, not by a court of law as at present, but by ordinary Government officers under the control of an administrative, not a judicial, authority. The action of such officers, and of the department generally, would be subject to criticism like any other department of the State. The result could not but be better than the present system of judicial administration, which has all the disadvantage of being official with the additional disadvantage of acting on legal instead of mercantile methods, such as should guide the officers of Government. It is with reference to this difficulty that Lord Westbury's proposal of a Chief Judge is peculiarly objectionable. The judges in bankruptcy, if relieved of administrative work, are quite competent to decide all law points; and there is time enough in Chancery to dispose of appeals. What could a new judge do that could not be done by the present judges, if their task of administration was at an end? Lord Westbury's idea, indeed, is of a Grand Judge supervising, like a judge in Chancery, a number of masters and receivers, on whom the work of administration would be thrown. He goes so far as to say that the administration of estates in Chancery is a good model. But in this, we think, the public will unanimously disagree with him. He may point to some select instances of good management, which may approve themselves to lawyers, but the general distrust of throwing an estate into Chancery is too well founded. Bankrupt estates have to be realised under difficulties which exist in no other circumstances, and there is necessary commercial skill and method which are not to be found at Chambers.

Secondly. It is still proposed by this Bill to retain the system of suspending a bankrupt's discharge in proceedings conducted at the expense of the estate. This is so bad a feature in the Bill, that it must outweigh a great many advantages. It is bad enough for creditors to be swindled by a dishonest bankrupt, without having the wreck of his property left them diminished by the expense attending his punishment. We have some other objections to make to the new arrangements by which a bankrupt is to get his discharge or be punished for misconduct; but this one point is by far the most important. No Bankruptcy Bill should be accepted by the country which does not remove the evil complained of. So long as it exists, bankrupt estates will continue to be the prey of lawyers. As to the justice of the present rule, it is but too clear that if a bankrupt has committed a criminal offence to be punished by withholding his discharge or otherwise, the last persons in the world to bear the expense of prosecuting him are those who have already lost. In this way, the provision by this Bill of more effectual means for punishing a bankrupt will really aggravate a creditor's misfortune. The defence of the bankrupt will be all the more strenuous and long-continued, so much more expensive to the estate. It is true that in certain prosecutions authorised for misdemeanour, the expenses of the prosecution shall be allowed by the Court, before which the trial takes place, or by the Court of Bankruptcy itself; but no such regulation applies to the ordinary penal opposition to a bankrupt's discharge. Unfortunately, the legal mind appears quite insensible on this point. The Lord Chancellor opposed Lord Westbury's argument as to the comparative cheapness of Chancery administration on the very ground that in bankruptcy, though not in Chancery, there were questions "about the conduct of a trader" and "respecting a trader's discharge." Does it not occur to their Lordships that not one reason can be given for saddling a bankrupt estate with any such expenses?

Thirdly. The treatment provided for a bankrupt *personally* appears to us objectionable. It is not only bad because the expense of investigating into his conduct is thrown upon his creditors, but it would still be bad on whomsoever that duty might be thrown. There is doubtless some improvement on the present law. The shifting of the onus of proof from the prosecutor to the bankrupt as to certain offences will bring within the meshes of the law some criminals who at present escape. It is an advantage that a bankrupt's discharge is to be withheld for contracting debts without a reasonable prospect of paying them, the presumption will be against him; that it will fall on *him* to show that he might reasonably have hoped to pay the debt, and not on the prosecutor to show, what is next to impossible to be proved, that he could not. It is also an advantage that when a bankrupt is to be punished as for a misdemeanour, because, within a certain period before the bankruptcy, he has acquired goods on credit with intent to defraud, the presumption will be that he had that intent, and he must give evidence of the contrary. In other ways, the procedure against bankrupts is amplified. But a good deal more is wanted to justify the total abolition of imprisonment for debt, which is certainly a rough instrument in a creditor's hands, but cannot well be spared. To let it be dispensed with altogether, there must be a better definition of what is fraud in the contraction of debt, and an effective agency for prosecuting offending bankrupts. The present Bill is here very deficient. One has only to compare the offences in clause 365, which are to be reckoned misdemeanours, with those in clause 171, for which no other punishment is provided but the refusal of a discharge—to see with how little stringency bankrupts are to be treated. Stated shortly the misdemeanours are: Refusal to surrender, the concealment of property, the making of secret grants, the destruction of documents, the obtaining of goods on credit as in the ordinary course of business within six months of bankruptcy with intent to defraud: the minor offences include: Undue preferences to particular creditors, vexatious resistance to debts within six months of bankruptcy, delay in declaring insolvency, and, most important of all, the contraction of debts without a reasonable expectation of being able to pay them. It there any good reason why the refusal of a discharge should be the only penalty for the latter offence? Are they not at least as serious as those which should be tried as such in the public interest, and a proper punishment meted out, although for a variety of reasons the particular sufferers may be disposed to condone them?

Finally, we must disapprove of the arrangements for dealing with the after-acquired property of the bankrupt. These are, perhaps, better than what was proposed in former Bills, but we are very doubtful. What was formerly attempted was to make after-acquired property liable where the dividend did not exceed 6*s.* 8*d.*; but a uniform rate is proposed here to all dividends, whether above or below 6*s.* 8*d.*, and that rule is the continuous liability of a bankrupt's estate, unless where specially exempted by a deed of arrangement, or by three-fourths in value of the creditors in bankruptcy. We objected to the "hard-and-fast line" that is missed in this, which was to reward bankrupts for becoming insolvent *in time*. We suggested instead of it a graduated scale, by which a complete discharge would be withheld for two, four, and six years, according to the amount of dividend declared. The present proposal appears to us to create that line we shall wholly release no one, leaving that matter altogether to the creditors themselves. Perhaps it thought that the hope of being favoured by his creditors will sufficiently encourage an insolvent not to go on entangling himself, but to stop while a large dividend may be declared. We do not believe this. A debtor may often fear the unjust resentment of creditors, but a fixed rule as to his discharge would relieve him of all doubt. Such a rule, by preserving larger estate to creditors would practically be worth more to them than any hold that may be given them on his after-acquired property. The additional dividend would also be cash in hand, but the after-acquired property would be a mere windfall, if got —something not to be reckoned on in the ordinary game of business. A good deal may be said for the strict rule that the law should not compel a debtor, but the practical considerations are the other way.

The particular mode of securing the after-acquired property appears, likewise, to be very oppressive. At any moment, a discharged bankrupt may be pounced upon, his affairs inquired into, and an order made on him to pay a sum into Court, sufficient only being left him for the payment of debts subsequently incurred, and the maintenance of himself and family. If he conceals anything his offence will be a misdemeanour; if he refuses to pay, his estate may be summarily taken possession of. In other words, a discharged bankrupt will become incapable of carrying on any business. How can he acquire the capital if it may at any time be capriciously reduced or wholly seized by a court of law? The procedure here authorised can only be considered penal, and it is a poor substitute for the only effective mode of punishing offence. It is likely, besides, to defeat itself, unless in the case of successions. Few discharged bankrupts will be reckless enough to exhibit signs of wealth acquired by their own industry. If such provisions are to be of any avail at all, they should be strictly limited to a certain percentage of the after-acquired property, at least where it is acquired by the bankrupt's labour.

We have found some faults in detail, but our main objections to the Bill arise wholly from mistakes in principle. Its framers have erred by not recognising two duties of government in the matter. They have left to creditors, without an alternative, the business of administering estates themselves, and have re-imposed on creditors the duty of investigating a bankrupt's conduct. Until different objects are aimed at, there will never be a satisfactory Bankruptcy Bill. While creditors, if they choose, might be allowed to administer their own property without interference, the least the State can do is to give them the option of a good official administration. The present administration by lawyers and law courts must be terminated; but the point is to get another system, freed from legal formalities, by which bankrupt assets may be collected and divided effectively and speedily. The comparison between official administrators and private trustees would itself be a useful result of such a system. On the other hand, no estate is safe from waste while such an irrelevant and onerous machinery is thrown on creditors as that of a barrister's bankruptcy. By such a rule the creditors, having been swindled once, are victimised a little more *pro bono publico*. These are our objections to this Bill, and all others on similar principles. If they are well founded, any Bills, and the present Bill included, however good otherwise, are more likely to be pernicious than useful. They stop all further legislation until they have been tried, even if they do not prolong the life of the present system by making it a little more tolerable.

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The Baudeine, a prompt and most efficient remedy for Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa.

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,500,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rates of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN-

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight		2*s.*	do.
,, 4	do.	1*s.* 11 7/8*d.*	do.
,, 3	do.	1*s.* 11 13/16*d.*	do.
,, 2	do.	1*s.* 11¾*d.*	do.
,, 1	do.	1*s.* 11 11/16*d.*	do.
,, demand		1*s.* 11 5/8*d.*	do.
On Scotland	do.	1*s.* 11 9/16*d.*	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1*s.* 11½*d.*	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1*s.* 11½*d* do

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th April 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11⅞ ,,
3	do.	1/11 13/16 ,,
2	do.	1/11¾ ,,
1	do.	1/11 11/16 ,,
On demand		1/11 5/8 ,,
On Scotland	do.	1/11⅝ ,,
On Ireland	do.	

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December), at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	4 per cent.
6 do.	3 ,,
3 do.	2 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 27th April 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 *Shares*, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £387,250.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at th following rates, viz.

			per Rupee.
6 months' sight (on City Bank)		at 1*s.* 11 7/16*d.*	,,
4	do.	at 1*s.* 11¾*d.*	,,
3	do.	at 1*s.* 11 9/16*d.*	,,
2	do.	at 1*s.* 11½*d.*	,,
1	do.	at 1*s.* 11⅜*d.*	,,
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1*s.* 11¾*d.*	,,

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have been during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000 or when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 6 months' notice,			3 per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Hoondees on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 *A.M.* to 4 *P.M.* Saturdays 10 *A.M.* to 1 *P.M.*

Bombay, 9th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866. *English*

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £925,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100.
RESERVE FUND £ 32,200.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Burnet & Innes Solicitors.

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Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
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London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
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Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal				3 per cent.
,,	12	,,	,,	6 ,,

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors.
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager
National Bank of India, Bombay, 31st April 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a large and very light DOG CART, and a good trotting HORSE, with HARNESS complete. The Cart and Harness is nearly new, and the HORSE in good condition. Apply, by letter, to "A. B.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
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Bombay, 17th April 1868.

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SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and 5 pounds;—also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

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